

OCTOBER, 1942

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



What Tobin Saw in England
—See Page 17

Official Magazine
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS
WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS
OF AMERICA

In This Issue

	Page
No Sacrifice Too Great, States Tobin.....	1
Roosevelt Cracks the Whip.....	5
2,061 Teamsters March Off from Four Locals....	7
Beat "Babbling" Brooks in Illinois.....	8
Teamsters Demand Probe of Shipyard Scandal...	11
Cleric Supports Closed Shop.....	13
New Contract Covers 20 States.....	16
Tobin Makes Nation-Wide Radio Broadcast.....	17
TOBIN REFUSES \$100,000 HOME.....	24
No Thanks, Senator Taft, Don't Protect Us.....	33
Oklahoma Marches Forward.....	35
Rubber Report Praised, Enforcement Urged.....	37
Are We Fighting for Profits, Henderson Asks....	42
Red Sails in Sunset Terrified Chicago Tribune....	46

We do not accept advertising



This Is It — Work or Fight !

SOME men have the idea that the government can't make them work. They say it is contrary to their constitutional rights. In effect, they say that they have the right to endanger the safety of the constitution which protects them. Any man who refuses to work in this emergency, does exactly that. He endangers the safety of all of us.

If the government can compel a man to fight, it can certainly compel him to work. And it can prescribe the wages and the hours and the conditions of employment.

That is not Fascism. It is self-preservation.

No man is being asked for very much sacrifice when he is told to stay on the job and supply arms and food for the men who are doing the fighting.

The men who are making the sacrifices are the men on the fighting fronts. No civilian is making much sacrifice, no matter what his patriotism. He may walk to work, he may forego a pay raise and he may wear an old suit or cut down on his sugar and meat.

But he eats regularly and he sleeps regularly. He stays dry in wet weather and warm in cold weather.

The soldier on active duty eats what he can, when he can get it. He sleeps only when there is nothing else to do. And he is lucky to come home in good health, under his own power. That is war.

None of the soldiers have protested that their constitutional rights are being invaded. They take it with their chins up.

Fifty thousand of those men are Teamsters. They are not worrying about their hours or their conditions.

They aren't saying—"They can't make me fight!"

And what do you think they think, when they hear the man who took the job they gave up say—"They can't make me work!"

Any citizen can be impressed into service during any domestic emergency such as a fire, a flood or an earthquake. His constitutional rights are automatically suspended when the safety of a community is endangered by any calamity.

And when the safety of a nation is endangered by a far greater calamity, every citizen must serve where he is told to serve. There is no time for debate or argument.

Civilians must sweat while soldiers bleed.

Maybe they can't make you work. But, brother, they can certainly make you wish you had worked!

A man who won't work to save other men from dying is unworthy of his membership in any American labor union. He is unworthy of his citizenship in our democracy.

He is unworthy of his freedom and nobody will spare him a thought if he is put away somewhere to meditate on the constitutional rights he couldn't appreciate, and wouldn't defend.

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS... WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XXXIX

OCTOBER, 1942

Number 11

No Sacrifice Too Great

— Tobin Tells British Labor

Office of Publication
222 E. Michigan Street.....Indianapolis, Ind.

Daniel J. Tobin, Editor
Lester M. Hunt, Assistant Editor

Entered as second-class matter, February 23, 1906,
at the postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind., under the
Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage
provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 2, 1917,
authorized on July 8, 1918.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Annum.....\$2.50 | Single Copies 25 Cents
(All Orders Payable in Advance)

Published Monthly

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

General President, DANIEL J. TOBIN, 222 E.
Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
General Sec'y-Treas., JOHN M. GILLESPIE,
222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
First Vice-President, M. J. CASHAL, Room 712,
265 West 14th Street, New York, N. Y.
Second Vice-President, JOHN P. McLAUGHLIN,
536 Bryant St., San Francisco, Calif.
Third Vice-President, LESLIE G. GOUDIE, 216 S.
Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Fourth Vice-President, D. J. MURPHY, 4111 Forest
Park Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.
Fifth Vice-President, JOHN J. CONLIN, 89 Adams
St., Hoboken, N. J.
Sixth Vice-President, THOMAS J. FARRELL, 39
W. McMicken Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Seventh Vice-President, DAVE BECK, 552 Denny
Way, Seattle, Wash.
Eighth Vice-President, EDWARD CRUMBOCK,
105 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TRUSTEES

MILTON DOLL, 39 W. McMicken Ave., Cincinnati,
Ohio.
JOHN O'BRIEN, 4217 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

"WE MUST win this war and no sacrifice is too great to make. There is no turning back. There must be no thought of compromise. Win this war we will."

With this message of hope and determination, President Daniel J. Tobin electrified the working men of England at the convention of the British Trades Union Congress at Blackpool, England, last month.

It was a momentous message at a momentous period of history when German planes roared over England and the thunder of gunfire swept in from the English channel.

Braved German Guns

In fact, President Tobin flew across the Atlantic in wartime, braving the German planes and the German guns, to deliver his assurance that the workers of America are standing fast with their British brothers in the perils that lie ahead.

How gratefully it was received was demonstrated by the way the Englishmen, traditionally undemonstrative, gathered around President Tobin afterward to pat him on the back and throw their arms affectionately around his shoulders.

President Tobin made the trip to England on a twin mission. One was as the personal representative of President Roosevelt to observe at first hand the magnificent contribution British labor is making to win the war.

The other was as a fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor.

Despite a precedent that no fraternal delegate to England shall be so honored a second time, it was the third time President Tobin has carried the greetings of American labor across the seas.

That he was selected this year is indication of the seriousness with which American labor regards the international situation and its desire to be represented by a man with the wide experience of the Teamster chief.

The manner in which British labor received his message, proves that American labor chose wisely and welded closer the bonds that must bind all labor in the post-war world if a new era is to come after the carnage.

Blunderings of Statesmen

After his warning against all thought of an armistice or anything short of absolute victory in the present war, President Tobin said:

"There must be no letting down of our ambitions, our hopes and our desires which are based on justice for the preservation of human freedom. Otherwise the struggle will be in vain and the sacrifices should never have been made.

"How I could refer to the blunderings of our statesmen at the ending of the last war. I happened to be in the same position then with labor and our government that I am in today.

"I know how the jealousies and hatreds of political opportunists were successful in preventing the entrance

of the United States into the League of Nations.

"It is my analysis that if the United States had been a part of the League of Nations, which the American Federation of Labor indorsed, the muddle could not at least have been any worse than it turned out to be.

Must Enforce Contracts

"It is foolish to enter into a contract with your employer unless you set up the machinery to enforce that contract. That is just what was not done after the ending of the last great war. And no one was more responsible for it than the politicians who are sometimes considered patriots in my country.

"But there is no use crying over spilled milk, or locking the barn after the horse is stolen. From out of these blunders I have mildly referred to, perhaps we can be guided in future negotiations so that the civilization of the world may not again be jeopardized in the years to come.

"Perhaps we can this time say the lives we gave up, the innumerable physical and mental cripples that will result from this war, have not been in vain and that when a treaty is written it will be so written that the serpents who believe in the destruction of human life every 20 years will never again be permitted to raise their heads above the ground.

Industry Takes Advantage

"America, England and the other nations that have joined hands must save the liberty and freedom of the world. But the workers should not be expected to carry the whole load on their shoulders.

"Industry, in many instances, has taken advantage of the pledges made by the workers not to strike and is

Back from the War Zone!



Daniel J. Tobin defied the German Messerschmitts lurking over the white cliffs of Dover when he flew to England last month with a message of cheer and hope for embattled British labor.

abusing the privileges it enjoys from the government.

"But when the war is ended and the conference table is established, we in America and you in England must see to it that as labor has carried the load at home and on the battlefield, as labor has given all that it has to save freedom and civilization, labor must be prominently represented at the peace table—not in a secondary or advisory capacity but as principals who have given their toil, their money and their blood to create the peace conferences.

Labor Has Most at Stake

"Labor has most at stake and in the final settlement, labor must demand that there be no more blunderings by weak or sentimental individuals."

President Tobin praised the valor and sacrifice of the Russians and said that plans to perfect an alliance between English, American and Russian labor had been 90 per cent successful.

This was the mission of Sir Walter Citrine, British labor leader, in his recent visit to this country. It ended with the understanding that British and American labor would cooperate closely and that British labor would act as a link between Russian and American labor.

"That understanding is, to my mind, one of the most advanced steps that

has ever been taken by the representatives of the American Federation of Labor and those of the British trade union movement," President Tobin continued.

Commends Russian Valor

"In the conferences which are to follow and which are already being arranged, greater progress will be made to the end that greater helpfulness to each other will result if it is humanly possible to bring about greater cooperation.

"I am pleased to report that the American Federation of Labor is giving the Russian relief committee in the United States its full support and assistance and that the president of the American Federation of Labor is serving as a member of the National Russian Relief Committee.

"The self-sacrificing Russian toilers are demonstrating their power to suffer tortures unspeakable in order to maintain and preserve the freedom and the government of their country and of the world."

President Tobin concluded with a tribute to British labor for having had the foresight to condemn the appeasement policy of the Chamberlain ministry and the weakness that permitted the Germans to get a running start down their bloody road of conquest.

Marines Capture Islands, But not Japs

IN THE Philippines MacArthur's men found the bodies of American soldiers, their hands tied behind their backs and their bodies riddled with bayonet wounds—murdered in cold blood for the sport of the Japanese who had captured them.

In a Tokyo prison an American civilian prisoner of war was offered an aspirin pill by a grinning Jap nurse before the doctors amputated

his toes—frozen when the Japs took away his shoes.

News like this travels fast.

When the marines captured the Solomon Islands they did not capture any Japs. Every Jap who was on the islands when the marines came is still there, his brow caressed by the roots of the cocoanut palms. Those Japs will torture no more American prisoners.

Congress Must Get in Step —

Roosevelt Cracks the Whip

— Wages, Prices to Be Stabilized

By Lester M. Hunt

AN incongruous congress has been brought face to face with the war. President Roosevelt has placed the war ahead of the November elections on the congressional calendar. He has told congress flatly that if it did not assume its responsibility, he would act within the broad scope of the extraordinary powers granted any President in an emergency.

And let no one doubt that the President has extraordinary powers, or that this is an emergency.

In his ultimatum to congress, the President has again justified the confidence that labor has placed in him. He demonstrated his determination to see that the burdens of war are shared equally by the civilian population and that labor's wages will not be anchored while the farmer's cow jumps over the moon.

Congress Deserts Its Duty

In other words, wages will not be stabilized unless the cost of living is also stabilized, which means that farm prices will be kept in line, by executive action if necessary.

But before taking executive action, the President demanded that congress act. He keenly desires to pursue democratic courses of action as long as they are possible without jeopardizing the outcome of the war.

But if the legislative branch of our democracy deserts its duty under fire, then the executive branch must step into the breach to protect the nation from the consequences of congress-

sional incapacity, complacency, cupidity and outright cowardice.

Up until the time of the President's Labor Day ultimatum, congress had played politics with inflation and taxation. Congressmen tried to gain farmers' votes by giving the farmers a bribe in the form of higher prices.

Labor Held the Sack

They delayed action on the tax bill and attempted to bribe business men for their votes by dodging higher taxes on corporations and wealth.

Because of this conspiracy, the federal treasury has been losing millions of dollars a day and the country was brought to the verge of inflation while congress encouraged farm prices to rise and stalled on the tax bill.

Labor was left holding the sack. It would have been forced to make up the money the treasury lost by the delay in the tax bill and to pay the higher prices for food caused by the favoritism shown farmers.

Fortunately, President Roosevelt stepped forward with his Labor Day message.

Everyone Must Sacrifice

Labor's great fear of wage stabilization has been that its wages would be pegged while farm prices would not. If the cost of living is controlled, then labor can get by for the duration of the war, which is all anybody ought to expect out of this crisis.

Some classifications of workers are entitled to increases under the Presi-

dent's program to achieve stabilization. They are far below parity now. And they will be stabilized.

All of labor, however, must forget about any pay raises above the stabilization levels which are figured on the increase in the cost of living up to this time.

Farm prices cannot be kept in line if wages get out of line. That would mean inflation, and under inflation, labor loses everything.

Therefore, labor must make the same contribution to the common good that the farmers must make, and that business must make.

The vast bulk of the farmers, business men and laboring men will cheer-

fully make any sacrifices necessary to victory. But some leaders in all three groups are out of step with their members. They are still trying to maneuver special advantages for themselves.

These men must and will be disciplined if they persist. They are a menace to all of us. We are trying to win a war against powerful and unscrupulous alien enemies. We must knock them over. And if we encounter some domestic enemies or saboteurs along the way, we must knock them over, too.

The war must be won. Anybody who gets in the way is likely to get hurt.

The Wages of War — \$6,250,000 per Hour

THE International now has a grand total of \$6,151,800 invested in all types of treasury bonds.

But this huge sum of money is not enough to pay the cost of the war to the United States for ONE HOUR. The war is now costing the staggering sum of \$6,250,000 per hour, day and night, Sundays and holidays.

That is why the purchase of a bond now and then is not enough. Bonds must be purchased regularly and held until maturity, if you want to help pay

the freight on this war for human freedom.

Of the investment made by the International, \$5,179,300 has been made since December 7, when we found out that the Japs were not smiling at us, but getting ready to take a bite out of us.

Every Teamsters' Union and every individual Teamster must buy to the limit of their ability to pay the price of victory. And it's a bargain at any price—even at \$6,250,000 per hour.

Germans Execute Czech Children

RECENTLY in Czechoslovakia the Germans executed 12 members of one family, including several small children. What was their crime?

They had sheltered the widows and orphans of Czech hostages murdered by the Germans. For that they were condemned to death.

Evidently under the German code the helpless children of hostages are doomed to wander and starve. When they find shelter in the home of an-

other child, that child is murdered.

In Russian towns captured by the Germans, parents are deported to work in German factories and their children left weeping in the wreckage of their homes.

In France, the children of suspected patriots are deported to concentration camps.

Thus Germany seeks to drown liberty in the blood and tears of little children.

So Long, Brothers! Good Luck! —

2,061 Teamsters March Off

Two thousand sixty-one Teamsters have gone into the service from four local unions according to the report of their secretaries to the International.

And the unions which bade them good-bye contributed more than \$100,000 in the purchase of war bonds to supply them with food and weapons while they are fighting the Japs and Germans.

Reports from five local unions telling what contributions they have made to the war, show Local No. 208 of Los Angeles with the most men in service and Local No. 449 of Buffalo with the largest investment in bonds.

Their reports follow:

LOCAL No. 208, LOS ANGELES

Secretary Dewey Copelan reports 1,576 withdrawal cards issued to men entering the armed services. The members are all contributing 10 per cent of their wages regularly to buy bonds and are cooperating with Civilian Defense committees in every way possible.

LOCAL No. 449, BUFFALO

General Organizer James R. Ruehl reports that the union has just purchased its second \$50,000 in war bonds. A large percentage of the membership is buying bonds regularly through the 10 per cent plan approved by the government.

LOCAL No. 78, OAKLAND, CAL.

Secretary Robert S. Ash reports that 44 members had entered the army, 18 had joined the navy and one each had joined the marines and the merchant marine up to September 1. Individual members have invested \$35,000 in bonds and stamps and the union has bought \$2,000 out of its treasury and will continue to the limit of its finances. Ninety per cent of the members are only drawing 90 per cent of their pay, leaving the remainder with Uncle Sam for war purposes.

LOCAL No. 690, SPOKANE

Secretary A. J. Ruhl announced the purchase of \$10,500 in war bonds in addition to paying for its new building, which, he modestly states, "is doing very well." And 400 members of Local No. 690 have gone off to war.

LOCAL No. 126, OSHKOSH, WIS.

Recording Secretary John Ryf, Jr., reports 21 members of his union are in the fighting services together with the sons of nine other members. The union has invested \$1,000 in war bonds.

Beat "Babbling" Brooks! —

Teamsters Support McKeough

By Daniel J. Tobin

ON THE opposite page is reproduced a letter from Congressman Arthur D. Healey of Massachusetts which deserves the close attention not only of the Teamsters of Illinois, but of the entire country.

It carries a special message to the Teamsters of Illinois showing their clear duty to turn out on election day and vote for Raymond S. McKeough for United States senator.

It shows the Teamsters of the rest of the country the kind of men this International supports for public office and the reasons we support them.

This International is well informed on the record of McKeough on the floor of congress and on his votes on public questions. The letter from Healey shows what he did off the floor of congress, in committee rooms, where he was not under the scrutiny of the public and where his votes were not a matter of record.

Big Corporations Oppose Him

Healey's letter confirms our appraisal of McKeough and lends added weight to our admonition to every Teamster in Illinois to get out on election day and vote for McKeough.

McKeough has a fine record in support of measures in which labor is interested. He has opposed the kind of measures that would penalize the common citizen in order to benefit some large corporation.

That fact is clearly indicated by the people and the financial interests which are opposing him in this election. The fact that huge corporations in Chicago don't want McKeough

should be reason enough to keep a man like him on the job.

The opposition to McKeough, however, goes far deeper than any disagreement over domestic policies. The fact that he has been a friend of labor and a friend of the common citizen is not the reason for all of the opposition he is encountering.

German Money Fights McKeough

McKeough had the vision and stamina to stand up in congress behind the foreign policies of President Roosevelt at a time when millions of dollars were being spent to discredit the President and to prevent us from being prepared for war.

German money was being spent to discredit the President then, and German money is being spent in Illinois to defeat McKeough now.

The isolationists and appeasers don't want men like McKeough in congress when the time comes to write the peace. They don't want men like McKeough there when the propaganda starts to give Hitler and Hirohito a negotiated peace that would leave them in possession of the same bloody dagger with which they stabbed us on December 7.

They Want "Babbling" Brooks

That is why you will find them turning out on election day to vote for "Babbling" Brooks. And make no mistake about it, they will turn out and vote. They will be at the polls regardless of the weather and regardless of any inconvenience.

Unless the Teamsters and the work-

ARTHUR D. HEALEY
6TH DIST. MASSACHUSETTS

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.
June 27, 1942

Mr Daniel J Tobin, Genl President
Internatl Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs,
Warehousemen & Helpers
Indianapolis Indiana

Dear Dan:

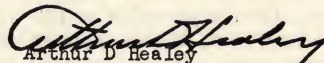
I am finishing my labors here at Washington, and hope to take the oath of office as United States District Judge in Boston the first of August. I have stayed here to work with my Committee, (House Ways & Means Committee), in the writing of a tax bill which has engaged the Committee daily for the last three months.

I mention my most recent endeavors because of the appeal that I am going to make to you in behalf of my Colleague and fellow-member of the Committee, the Honorable Raymond S. McKeough of Chicago, Democratic candidate for United States Senator from Illinois. During all of these days when the Committee has considered this complex and intricate bill, Mr. McKeough has been in that committee, religiously and sincerely fighting the battle of the common man. When a stand was made to single out Labor Unions and placing a tax on them, he vigorously and vehemently fought against this proposition. He fought the same kind of a fight against the sales tax, and his work in the committee during these weeks, has been outstanding. As I have said to him, I wish that a record could have been made of some of the stirring and opposing speeches he has made against the enemies of labor and the forces of reaction.

Congressman McKeough's actions in committee are characteristic of his entire service here in Congress. Shunning publicity, but most effective in his defense of labor and the Administration program, he has been one of the most vital factors in the House. He is regarded by all of his colleagues as being a sincere and able advocate for the type of people from which he sprang.

I understand that your organization in Cook County and in other sections of the state is a force to be reckoned with. I know personally how you feel about honest and sincere men. Having that in mind, I wish to urge upon you as strongly as I may, the candidacy of my very good friend, Raymond McKeough. I wish it were possible for him to meet you sometime when he returns to Chicago after the passage of the tax bill. I feel that if you had the opportunity to know him, you would concur in my views of the estimable qualities of this man. Please do what you can for him through your powerful organization, Dan, and I shall be personally everlastingly grateful.

Sincerely yours,


Arthur D Healey

ADH/r

PS Ray will have the personal endorsement of President Green of the AM of L; President Murray of the CIO, and those of the presidents of the various Railroad Brotherhoods. Those persons working in behalf of labor on Capitol Hill know him well and his sincerity and effectiveness.

ing men of Illinois, and their wives and families, make the same effort to vote, we may find Brooks back in the United States Senate and babbling the same old brand of propaganda

that put us to sleep at Pearl Harbor.

If Congressman McKeough loses in Illinois on election day, it will be "Banzai Brooks" on the streets of Tokyo the next morning.

Here is the record of the two men:

McKEOUGH

For repeal of arms embargo.

" neutrality revision.

" U. S. air force.

" conscription act.

" lend-lease.

" arming U. S. ships.

" lifting belligerent zones.

" labor on Smith bill.

" labor on Wagner Act.

" WPA and NYA.

BROOKS



Unions Back Bradley in Pennsylvania

CONGRESSMAN MICHAEL J. BRADLEY of Philadelphia should receive the unqualified support of all Teamsters in his district for re-election, according to President Daniel J. Tobin.

During his years in congress, Bradley has demonstrated his understanding of labor problems and a keen desire to improve the condition of working people.

Bradley supported the WPA relief bill, the public works bill, the NYA bill, the public power bill, and stood with labor on the Wagner act and the spy bill.

While his domestic voting record was consistently good, his record on foreign affairs was also good. He was one of the men who realized what the

common people had at stake in this war and loyally followed President Roosevelt on such vital measures as the arms embargo, neutrality revision, conscription act, lend-lease, and repealing the ban on arming ships.

And it was Bradley who exposed the hidden hand of the America First committee behind some of the bills designed to enslave labor here as Hitler enslaved it in Germany.

"He is entitled to the support of every Teamster in the November election," President Tobin said. "He has been a friend of the Teamsters in congress and the Teamsters should be his friends at the polls. We need men like Bradley in congress during times like these."

Extra Pay for Extra Production

Wage stabilization means that wage rates paid for the same work must remain for the duration of the war. If there are inequalities in wage rates for the same work in the same industry or in different industries, or in different regions, such inequalities must be eliminated under the stabilization program. If substandard rates prevail as they do in certain low-paid industries, such rates must be brought up to the standard. Most important of all, if a worker produces more because of increased skill or increased output, wage rates must be adjusted to compensate him in proportion to such increase in skill or output.

—The Catering Industry Employee, A. F. of L.

Teamsters Demand Investigation of Shipyard Scandal

A FEDERAL investigation of grave charges against both shipyard employers and workers has been demanded by the Seattle Joint Council of Teamsters in reply to a newspaper exposé of conditions allegedly bordering on graft and sabotage.

"These charges are too serious to let pass unchallenged," commented Dave Beck, president of the joint council. "If the charges are true, they should be immediately corrected and those responsible, whether in industry or labor, should be punished.

"If they are untrue, the newspaper should stand exposed and discredited for sabotage itself."

And acting on that premise, the joint council authorized Beck to telegraph the department of justice to ask for an immediate investigation of conditions in Northwest shipyards.

Believe Charges Are True

The opinion of Teamster leaders is that the charges against the shipyards are largely true. They were written by Fred Niendorff, one of the ablest and most reliable newspaper men on the Pacific Coast. They were investigated by him before they appeared in the *Post-Intelligencer* under his byline.

Niendorff stated that he had ample proof of his charges that the shipyards were boosting the cost of ships by wholesale hiring of needless employees. He also asserted that the union men so hired spent a large part of their time sleeping or in sleep walking.

Niendorff quoted conversations with shipyard workers who had gone

to work with the patriotic determination to help build rapidly the ships needed for victory.

Dismayed and Disgusted

They reported in dismay and disgust that they were not needed and that hundreds of other men also on the payroll were not needed, either.

Niendorff revealed what he found and tossed it right into the laps of both the unions and the employers.

"What are you going to do about it?" he demanded.

The employers stalled, but labor acted.

"If labor is culpable, let's find it out and remedy the situation," Beck said. "And if the employer is culpable, let's be just as brutally frank about it.

"Men who deliberately loaf on the job in shipyards, or in any other line of work related to the war, are traitors to their country and should be treated as such.

That Should Be Treason

"The same is true of any employer who loads needless expense on the government and who hires men to loaf who are badly needed in other war industries. Such an employer is deliberately aggravating the shortage of skilled labor and adding extra burdens of expense to those everyone is already carrying.

"The Teamsters do not say Niendorff is right or that he is wrong. We only say that his charges are so serious that they demand the immediate attention of the federal government."

Similar charges have been made against a Pennsylvania war construc-

tion project by Kenneth W. Speer in the *Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph*.

Pittsburgh Scandal Charged

He claimed the project was "polluted with incompetent workmen, holding their jobs under union protection."

Teamsters' Union No. 564 of Meadville, Pa., has been deeply concerned by the allegations, which, it fears, will do all of labor great harm.

Ramsay's Record Is Better than It Looks

CONGRESSMAN ROBERT L. RAMSAY of Follansbee, West Virginia, contends that he deserves a higher score on supporting the foreign policies of the administration than he was given in the September issue. He was scored at 71 per cent.

This score was on the basis of having supported five out of seven measures that came up while he was in congress. He did not vote against any measure. He was absent twice.

THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER scored all congressmen on "right" votes. Therefore an absence had the same effect on the score as a "wrong" vote.

However, Ramsay points out that his absences were unavoidable and that he intended to vote for both measures, and had even attempted to be

Although the Teamsters are not under fire in either the Pittsburgh or Seattle cases, the Pennsylvania Teamsters might take their cue from the West and demand an impartial investigation to determine the facts.

As an important part of organized labor, the Teamsters have a right to take such action for their own protection, even though the unions involved and the employers may be afraid to touch it with asbestos gloves.

paired in support of one of them.

One of the bills Ramsay missed was the first lend-lease appropriation. However, he voted for the original measure and for the second appropriation. Therefore, obviously, he would have voted for the first appropriation.

The measure on which he attempted to pair his vote favorably was the ship seizure bill.

Inasmuch as Ramsay's statement is substantiated by a record of consistent support of the administration, THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER accepts his explanation and grades him as 100 per cent, so far as his intentions are concerned.

This is an exception, however. As a general rule we still maintain that no vote is a "no" vote.

Brutal, Sadistic Beasts, Says Missionary

A DISILLUSIONED Presbyterian missionary has returned to the United States after 40 years as an educator and evangelist in the Orient. He is Ralph O. Reiner and he returned bearing the scars of physical torture inflicted by the Japanese during the 16 days he was their prisoner. "The

Japanese are all of a stripe," he said. "We Americans must realize that we are dealing with brutal, sadistic beasts who would subject us all to the same kind of torture, and worse. We must realize that this is a war against a philosophy and a way of life that we cannot tolerate."

Union labor, as a unit throughout the country, pledges its unswerving loyalty to President Roosevelt and the Government of our country.

—The Catering Industry Employee.

Cleric Supports Closed Shop

After Exhaustive Study of Subject

By Joseph M. Casey

International Representative

Editor's Note: This is a review of "The Closed Shop," one of the most recent and profound books on the market, dealing with a subject on which the cornerstone of organized labor rests. The author is the Rev. Jerome L. Toner, Ph. D. Because of the fact that it was written by a student of the question who is connected with neither labor nor industry, we consider it a most important contribution to the solution of this question on the basis of justice and equity.

A CONSIDERABLY misunderstood and greatly neglected subject is ably, critically and thoroughly scrutinized in this fully documented and indexed volume by Doctor Toner.

In spite of its predominant importance, the question of the closed shop has commanded slipshod, emotional and highly inconclusive attention from employers, labor leaders, public officials and the judiciary. Its origin and early developments are clouded in misunderstandings and contradictions. Its fundamental purpose, though unchanged from its earliest inception, has been repeatedly maligned and misstated.

The easy and simple manner in which the author unfolds about all there is to be known of the early history of the closed shop dispels much, if not all, of the bent thinking on this phase of his thesis.

Employers Were Guild Members

While uncovering traces of the closed shop principle in the English medieval guild system, Doctor Toner very aptly establishes the little appreciated fact that this system "more nearly reflects the characteristics of our present-day employers' associations than those of trade unions."

That the application and use of the closed shop was considered a necessity in early trade guild times is pregnant with well founded, logical conclusions that are of weighty significance today.

Prior to the industrial revolution and reaching back to medieval times, small business men who were frequently master guildmen, together with their guild-member employees, when sorely pressed to preserve a decent economic status, did not hesitate to enforce the principle of the closed shop, Doctor Toner finds.

Condemns Labor Racketeers

It is rather amusing to find modern business men maligning a protective principle which their very forebears used to their full advantage. In fact, our up-to-date business and industrial tycoons have done more than any other group to bring into public disrepute the protective features of the closed shop, or closed business, principle by the formation of monstrous and destructive monopolies and combines which very nearly became the death knell of American free enterprise.

Doctor Toner, in his treatment of the closed shop principle, establishes its rightful place and application in the field of organized labor, while at

the same time, and with sure-fire demonstrations, he condemns as absolutely untenable its abuse by racketeers posing as union leaders.

The first outcroppings of organized opposition to the closed shop in America are set down in interesting detail. The origin of the terms "closed shop," "open shop," "the American plan" and "union shop" is shown to have definite relation to this organized opposition.

In 1903 the National Association of Manufacturers officially inaugurated its fight against the closed shop in American industry. Through a peculiar quirk of reasoning, organized big business became the champion and protector of the right of non-union workers *not* to join a union—an anomaly, which, though ludicrous and self-contradictory, persists up to the present time.

Big Business—Big Profits

Big business, being primarily and solely interested in big profits, has fought every piece of humanitarian legislation designed to protect the working man in the hazards of his employment.

In its opposition to all types of beneficial social legislation, big business makes no distinction between union and non-union workers but smashes out against all wage earners in pursuit of a program that would destroy the youth, womanhood and manhood of the nation.

This unsocial tyrant has the unmitigated gall to cloak himself in the stolen raiment of goodness, and while attempting to condemn non-union workers to inhuman enslavement, has the hypocritical audacity to assume the role of their protector.

Doctor Toner's account of big business's fight to establish the open shop fails to uncover anywhere, at any time, an organized move by non-union

workers in support of their negative rights in the field of unionism.

These glaring contradictions and inconsistencies on the part of the enemies of organized labor are not missed by the well informed author of "The Closed Shop."

Churches Are Exclusive, Too

It is claimed that Doctor Toner leans toward labor in his treatment of his subject. This seems strange, since the principle of protective exclusion is extensively used by governments, business and trades associations, churches, clubs and societies, as well as by labor unions.

Wherever this principle is used democratically and legally, no code of morals or ethics contains anything against it, the author says.

Because Doctor Toner, a respected authority in the field of religion as well as labor economics, obeys a primary duty as a priest of his church and courageously pronounces that the closed shop, as generally practiced, is completely justified in the moral order, can he be considered as biased?

In the foreword to "The Closed Shop," the Right Rev. John A. Ryan, an unquestioned and noted authority in this field, writes:

Priests Must Pass Judgment

"Let us bear in mind that the main differences between those who advocate and those who oppose the closed shop are essentially ethical. The former believe that the institution is morally right; the latter that it is morally wrong.

"In dealing with a subject of this kind, no Catholic priest is justified in functioning merely as a reporter of facts and opinions. He should never forget that he is an authoritative teacher of the moral law; never should he shrink from passing ethical judg-

ments either on the social institutions with which he deals or on the arguments and opinions which he describes.

"The question of authoritative ethical pronouncements is reviewed by Doctor Toner in the closing chapter entitled: 'The Position of the Church.' Here it is worthwhile to quote Doctor Toner's summary statement:

"The attitude of the Catholic church is that in certain circumstances . . . there would be nothing immoral nor unjust in the unions' use of the closed shop. The teachings of the popes, and their interpretation and application for American industry by the archbishops and bishops, lend substantial, although not specific indorsement to the closed shop. Nowhere is it named as an evil to be condemned.'"

"The Closed Shop" is the most complete, the most thoroughly documented and the most up-to-date work ex-

tant on a neglected, little known and greatly misunderstood subject.

All phases and types of closed shop agreements from earliest recorded history and tradition are masterfully described, compared and contrasted. The closed shop and the judiciary with all its legal aspects, are touched upon in a scholarly fashion.

In the Railway Brotherhoods it is shown how the rule of seniority works, to a degree, to accomplish the same ends as the closed shop. As the book recounts, "most of the acrimony aroused by the closed shop controversy is due to partial knowledge and partial views."

A sure cure for much of this is found in "The Closed Shop." It is mandatory reading for anyone who claims the slightest pretensions to even a superficial knowledge of labor.

Scranton Local Never Stops Rolling

AFTER putting in a day's work driving trucks, 300 Scranton, Pa., Teamsters frequently put in a night's work as special policemen, firemen, air raid wardens and airplane spotters for the Civilian Defense Corps.

A report of what Local No. 229 is doing to win the war reads like a manual of public service.

Secretary Orville C. Skelton stated that 175 members of the union have gone into the armed services and that 40 more members have seen their sons march off.

The union itself has purchased \$27,000 in war bonds and 1,074 members are buying bonds and stamps regularly through payroll deduction

plans. The union also made a donation of \$500 to the Red Cross.

Individual members donated 373 hours of work in collecting scrap rubber and paper in the salvage campaign. The wives of 150 members are active in Red Cross work and that of the American Legion.

And finally, Skelton reports, the union operates a float built on a trailer which travels the streets of Scranton and nearby communities promoting membership in the Red Cross and other patriotic campaigns. Members of Local No. 229 have donated more than 200 hours of work operating the float.

What is your local doing?

How hollow are the old phrases about "three thousand miles of ocean" between us and our enemies! How the appeasers and the fifth columnists played upon that false idea to lull us into "doing business with Hitler" and not building an army and a navy. But we're all awake now. And whatever comes to us from the enemy, the enemy will be hit right smack back, again and again, until EVERY enemy is knocked out cold.—*Progressive Labor World, Philadelphia.*

Contract Covers 20 States

— Carries No-Strike Provision

A FIVE-YEAR agreement designed to prevent strikes and extending the closed shop on all operations of the Associated Transport, Inc., in 20 eastern and southern states has been concluded by International Organizer Thomas P. O'Brien of Washington, D. C.

O'Brien sent a copy of the agreement to Thomas E. Flynn at International headquarters with the request that all local unions in the area having jurisdiction over freight operations be notified of the provisions of the new agreement.

The general agreement leaves all wage questions in the hands of the locals now having jurisdiction in various parts of the territory covered by Associated Transport.

It brings 3,000 new members into the Teamsters' Union at once with the possibility that the number may soon be doubled, through companies now connecting with the Associated Transport Lines, O'Brien said.

Altogether, 6,000 men are covered by the agreement, half of them already belonging to the Teamsters. The rest come in as a result of the negotiations.

The Associated Transport is a merger of eight companies operating through the New England states and as far west as Cleveland, and through the South Atlantic states and as far inland as Nashville.

The companies involved in the merger are Arrow Carrier Corp., Barnwell Brothers, Consolidated Motor

Lines, Horton Motor Lines, McCarthy Freight System, Moran Transportation Lines, Southeastern Motor Lines and Transportation, Inc.

These are the companies that laid their merger plans before the executive board of the International in Miami last winter and the agreement is the result of an understanding reached at that time.

It specifies that all wage agreements previously signed by the individual companies and local unions shall remain in effect. Subsequent negotiations shall be between Associated Transport and the individual locals.

The no-strike provision is contained in the paragraph:

"It is agreed that all disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of this agreement shall be settled by negotiation between the general president of the union, or his duly authorized representative, and the president of the company, or his duly authorized representative."

In his letter to Flynn, O'Brien said that all disputes which cannot be settled between the local union and the local representative of the company are thus automatically carried up to the presidents of the company and the union without any interruption of work.

"This is a progressive step in line with the policy of the Teamsters to prevent strikes," Flynn said. "It follows the program outlined by President Tobin and means the end of any sudden strikes in the vast area served by Associated Transport."

War is expensive. It must be financed as we go or we pay the consequences later.
Let's pay now! Buy War Bonds every payday.

President Tobin Tells America

How British Labor Fights

Editor's Note—This is the text of the nation-wide broadcast given by Daniel J. Tobin in Chicago on September 26, over the Columbia Broadcasting System. Mr. Tobin went to England on the personal request of President Roosevelt to observe the great assistance English labor is giving to world democracy in its struggle for survival.

I ADDRESS myself to the men and women of America in the hope that I may be able to throw some light on the conditions obtaining in England at this crucial hour, between labor, capital and government. Some statements may seem to you—as they are to me—unpleasant; they may be misinterpreted by the enemies of labor and by certain labor men; they may be challenged by extremists; but those statements are based on my observations and contacts.

I was requested by the President of the United States to go to England, look into the labor problems, and report back to the American people, especially to the workers.

I was elected by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to represent that organization and carry its message and greetings to the British Trades Union Congress at its meeting in Blackpool, England, which opened on Labor Day.

Met by Ambassador

I left the United States by airplane on Saturday morning, August 22, and arrived on the other side of the Atlantic on the following morning, changing planes within a couple of hours for England. I arrived in London at 6:00 o'clock Sunday evening, August 23, and was met at the train by Ambassador Winant. In my hotel we went over the entire picture and he gave me intimate information relative to conditions obtaining. The

next day I met with Ernest Bevin, minister of labor, in his offices. I have known Mr. Bevin for 25 years, and I received from him much information as to the method of procedure and the conditions dealing with his position.

I also met him on several occasions afterwards and he explained to me first how the cost of living was kept down in England, and I was astounded with the information that the cost of living—which is a serious menace confronting our people in America—has risen only one per cent over a period of thirteen months in England.

Living Costs Mounted

Before definite action had been taken by the government, through the office of the Minister of Foods, the cost of living was running away with them, as it has done in our country. It had increased over 12 per cent in the previous 12 months.

The government has taken full control of nearly all food products, and those food products are rationed scrupulously to the masses of the people. I found that in a restaurant which the workers would patronize, the food was as good as it was in the leading hotels, the difference being the price was much less.

I repeat, food is very strictly rationed, but I was in England shortly after the ending of the last war and Mr. Roberts, a labor man, was then deputy food commissioner.

He gave me some glaring, frightful

facts as to the danger to England because of the food situation at that time. As a result of that, England has been storing away large quantities of durable foods; and I say to you now that England will not be short of food, with our assistance, but will be short of varieties of food, even if the war lasts for several years.

Use Every Inch of Soil

Every inch of usable soil has been turned over to the production of food. Farmers or their helpers are not taken from the farms unless they can be spared. There is no such thing as one employment inducing workers in other employments to leave for better wages. When workers are sent from one point to another their carfares are paid and certain extra living allowances are made.

There is a stabilization of wages based on the cost of living, although there have been—and are now—some few advances in wages where it has been found necessary to advance wages in cases that are exceptionally deserving. For instance, if miners' wages are slightly raised, the operators are permitted to slightly increase the price of coal.

Then the government may reduce the price of meat or something else, to offset the increased cost of coal. The government has the power to subsidize an industry where the price to the consumer is reduced in order to protect that industry and maintain the moderate, reasonable profits of operation.

Few Work Stoppages

There are very few stoppages of work. Here and there unions will kick over the traces and, in violation of the rules governing their procedure, cease work. In such instances the officers of the unions denounce the

strike, force public opinion against the action, backed by the Minister of Labor, and usually the strike lasts but a few days.

Where unlawful strikes occur in violation of the rules and against the advice of the officers, the agitators within the union, who, in some instances, can influence large numbers, are sought out and there are methods by which such disturbers are either sent to other employments, reshuffled for the draft or military service, or if necessary placed out of reach of an opportunity to create trouble.

Labor may say that this is dangerous. There are no classes of people in the world, including our own, that are more jealous of their freedom than the British workers. The leaders of labor fully understand that they are not surrendering any of their rights.

They are merely, because of the dangers confronting them, suspending certain rights during the war.

Government Is Tough

Groups of individuals going on strike in England in violation of the existing rules governing strikes, are almost considered as enemies of their country. The same is true of employers. Any employer who refuses to abide by the final decisions of the bureaus of adjustment set up under the auspices of the Ministry of Labor can be prosecuted and sentenced to prison if necessary.

There could be no such instance in England as obtained some months ago in a certain establishment in Boston, where the employers refused to abide by the decision of the War Labor Board. Such employers, I repeat, would be prosecuted, found guilty, and in addition, would be despised by all classes, including business interests.

Absenteeism is another matter that

is seriously dealt with. Absenteeism means persons staying away from their work without just cause or reason. During my stay in England there were instances of this before courts and in each case the individual was what we might call wilfully lazy, negligent, and could give no sound reason for absence.

In some instances, the individual was fined and imprisoned. This prevails but very little. There is a feeling that it prevails more amongst the female workers than amongst men.

Married Women Work

There are hundreds of thousands of married women who have one child or one dependent and whose husbands are also in the military forces, who are employed in every possible kind of work dealing with the war. All single women are subject to any draft for service, except carrying arms, the same as men.

For instance, I found women in munition plants doing the work of men. In large production bomber plants I found 60 per cent of the employees were women. I found women doing intricate mechanical work that almost astounded me. I found women running electric cranes.

Those women, many of them with high school educations, who never had done this work before, were trained to become competent workers in a period of six months. The main woman operator has an assistant, who serves a kind of apprenticeship, and in a short period the apprentice becomes an operator.

I talked to some of those women.

Longer Work Week

The average age is about 25 years. Most of them never worked at manual labor; many of them come from well-to-do families; but the spirit of patriotism and their realization of the

great dangers confronting their nation is so great that I failed to find one person in the hundreds to whom I made myself known as the representative of the workers—I repeat, not one of them had any complaint.

This next statement is not going to be appreciated by labor, and it will be wilfully misinterpreted by the enemies of labor. The statement is that the average working hours for all classes of workers in defense employments, is about 53 hours per week. Overtime is paid after 48 hours. Those defense plant industries, many of them, are some distance from the cities and towns. Consequently the worker has to spend an hour, in many cases, getting to his employment and returning.

Malnutrition has been one of the serious problems confronting the British people, especially the leaders of the government. They fully understand that men and women who are giving so much energy and time and strength, six days a week, must not be permitted to let the body wear out.

People Are Healthy

Consequently in most large factories there are established restaurants where substantial meals are supplied the workers at a very reasonable price. For those eating in these restaurants, the amount consumed is not deducted from their regular rations at home.

Most of the workers that I have seen, except in the congested districts in London, seem healthy. They all realize that this war may last not one, but two, three or four years, and that they cannot wear out the human machinery during the next year.

Remember that England has been in this war for the past three years. Remember also that they have suffered beyond the possibility of any speaker to explain.

The mental agonies of the masses of the people who have suffered death and paralysis in their families and the destruction of their property, is impossible to explain by word or pen. You would have to be there and see the conditions in order to have any understanding of the serious menace confronting the nation and the problems of the people.

All general orders sent out by the government are supported fully by the workers. Nearly all of the workers are taxed on their incomes, and all workers have deducted from their salaries a certain amount, depending upon their earnings, for the purchase of what we would call in our country War Bonds.

Taxes Very High

There is no complaint, and the people realize that they are putting a little money away for the days of depression or confusion which they are sure will obtain at the ending of this great world conflict, even if their country is successful in the struggle, which they are confident it will be.

There is a tax on almost everything except on the necessities of life. When you are in England five days you must have coupons for food. You cannot buy clothing of any kind without coupons. I was three days trying to get a box of matches in two leading hotels. Intoxicating liquors, with the exception of beer reduced in strength, are at a premium. The workers are not dissatisfied and are not complaining.

Now some people will construe the previous statements as meaning that we in America, the workers of our country, are not doing our share. First let me say that when we have been three years in the war, or before that time—as is now the condition in England—we, too, may be short of labor.

At the present time there is no such

shortage of labor in our country as there is in England. They are going over every class to see where that person will be more useful in this great struggle of England to maintain her freedom, and from day to day changes are made in employment; all under the supervision of the Minister of Labor, and there are no complaints.

This Is Everybody's Fight

They take it for granted; this is their fight. They are fighting for their homes and they will accept the orders given and the decisions made as soldiers in the ranks of the civilian workers. The Minister of Labor also cannot only delegate workers from one kind of employment to another, but from place to place. Of course it must be understood that England is not a large country.

I was informed that Mr. Bevin would not accept the position that he holds unless he was given full power by the Prime Minister and the cabinet to have full charge of his job, without being set aside by other individuals. In other words, there is no conflict in the cabinet departments over authority, and there is no such thing as one department overlapping the other. To my mind this has been somewhat the cause of the great success of the struggle of England.

Big Incomes Disappear

Taxation is beyond understanding to the average American. As I said before, everyone is taxed, and taxed heavily. At a dinner tendered to me by Lord Beaverbrook, at which were present over 20 of the leading business men and manufacturers of England with offices in London and outside, I was astounded at the information I received as to their taxation.

For instance, I was advised of a statement made by Sir Kingsley Wood,

Chancellor of the Exchequer, that only 80 people in Britain now receive over \$25,000 a year, while in 1938, three years ago, there were 7,000 receiving over \$25,000 a year.

The earnings of corporations and wealthy individuals have been almost so thoroughly taken away by taxation that it amounts to almost complete confiscation of salaries and profits. Still those big men do not complain; they know what would happen if England is crushed.

There is so very little opportunity for the workers to spend their money that amusements, such as picture shows, are overcrowded. There is a small sprinkling of people who say—"Well, we are saving something for the government, but after all, how do we know whether this money will be quite so valuable two or three years from now?"

Then again, the hunger for something to change their thoughts from their continuous daily work encourages the patronage of places of amusement; but complete sobriety and temperance prevails. There is no indulgence of any kind in any amusement that would render the individual conspicuous.

It is needless for me to say that the British people are so exceptionally grateful to America and are so thoroughly prayerful for our continued and increased assistance that it would be impossible to understand unless you heard them express themselves.

Grateful to America

From every point I endeavored to get the feeling of the common people—in the corner taphouses, in the restaurants, on the busses and streetcars and in the shops and factories. The prayer of even those who are partially numbed from war, as well as those in high positions in government and in-

dustry, is that the United States will continue to be helpful.

The press of England is playing the game 100 per cent with the government. Newspapers, of course, have been cut down to almost nothing. But no newspaper dares to use the war for political or vengeful purposes. They realize that the people would protest, if they had any desire, which they have not, to be unjustly critical. I wonder why we could not improve this situation in our own country.

If a small strike takes place in England, it isn't headlined, stating that the workers are untrue to the government and that the leaders have broken their pledges. It is isolated in a corner of the paper; and this has a great tendency to prevent stoppages of work.

Largest Union Membership

The largest membership ever enjoyed by the Trades Union Congress of England—over five million—now obtains. There is some hesitation about taking the innumerable workers who have been taken from other employments, into the organizations which now have jurisdiction.

They are thinking of the return of the men in the service. The workers themselves seek admission to the unions immediately when they are qualified for membership. There are few jurisdictional disputes.

If not adjusted amongst themselves, they usually are submitted to a referee whose decision is final and binding. Of course they have no conflicting organizations such as we have in our country, and over there they magnify unnecessarily the division in labor in this country, which I endeavored to clear up as best I could. They appreciated the information I gave that both great organizations of labor in America were supporting our govern-

ment 100 percent in this great conflict.

Prime Minister Churchill was very generous in answering questions and in giving me information, which I cannot disclose except to the President lest it be used by our enemies; and all through a luncheon lasting two hours he enlightened me on many points that very few in our country, with the exception of governmental officials, fully understand.

Russia Will Hold

He explained to me many matters pertaining to Russia. (He had just returned from Russia.) I was somewhat encouraged as to the future. The general consensus of opinion in England is that Russia will hold out although she may be driven back, but that she will never surrender, no matter how difficult it may be for the Russian people—and they are being subjected to awful sufferings—but they are gallantly fighting day after day, and although losing many important points, they are preparing for their withdrawal.

Mr. Churchill has the confidence and esteem of almost all the people. Labor unanimously pledged its support and approval of him.

I found no man or woman in England who believes they are going to lose the war. I also found no man or woman in England who believes this war will be ended in a year or two. They are girding themselves for a long struggle, and they expect that next winter when the drive by the Nazis into Russia may cease temporarily, London and other commercial cities will again be bombed. But their protective resources have been so thoroughly improved and revolutionized that they are confident that the destruction of life and property will be much less than before.

American troops deserve a word of

commendation. I met many of the men and many of the officers, but especially I talked to the people of England and to some people from the north of Ireland who were in some of my meetings; and all of them joined unanimously in praising the conduct, behavior, manliness and decency of our American troops.

Praises American Troops

So if any of you have a brother or a son across the seas, be assured that the people of England are grateful for the sacrifices you are making and are happy and proud of the conduct of the American forces.

I cannot too strongly emphasize or implore our working people as to the necessity of making greater sacrifices, if called upon, in the interests of this great world struggle. My appeal is also directed to the men of business.

Lesson for Business Men

I desire to say to them that they must do like the business men of England—be governed by decisions and do nothing to irritate the workers to the end that they may cause dissatisfaction amongst the toilers; and that eventually all questions at issue between capital and labor should be subjected to decision by governmental tribunals; and that the leaders of our country should be supported, not because they are Democrats or Republicans, but because they are in charge of the running of this great struggle for the salvation of civilization; and that first, last and always, not only are these other countries that are now destroyed and ravaged praying night and day that they might be successful, but that the 44 million people in England, mostly the toilers, are looking with eager eyes and nervous hearts to the actions of the American workers and employers.

The business men and governmental authorities of England know that unless we keep on rendering greater and greater assistance and making greater and greater sacrifices, the struggle will be prolonged indefinitely. And there is a possibility of defeat.

The Labor Party of England, which is the opposition party to the government, is devoting its entire energies towards helping the government in this struggle. Politics as we know it in this country is almost eliminated over there. They feel that there is a greater prize at stake—the price of liberty.

Mystified by Misunderstandings

They are to be commended, and they wonder, and you cannot blame them—and I am now talking about all classes in England after meeting the highest men amongst employers and governmental authorities as well as the leaders and the rank and file of labor over a period of four weeks—I repeat, they wonder and are mystified by our political and labor misunderstandings in the United States.

The last appeal to me from the great Congress of Labor was the hope and the prayer that peace in labor would prevail in the near future in our country, and that pending a permanent peace, every working man and woman in America would continue to give their unselfish support to the struggle for liberty in which the people of England and the United States are now engaged, and that I endeavor to explain to the American workers that if England falls, the United States cannot stand alone.

They fully understand the treachery and danger of Japan, but they also clearly understand that the monster

Hitler and the German machine is responsible for every act of Japan; and the English people are determined when they destroy Hitlerism they will throw their full resources against Japan.

Forget Your Grievances

From the masses of the people of England, from employers, from political leaders, from the organized labor leaders, and from those that are unorganized—on their request I bring this appeal to you: that you forget grievances and misunderstandings amongst the workers in order that we may more thoroughly unite in this great world struggle to save them and bring liberty back to the other nations that have been destroyed.

And to the employers of the nation, again speaking for the people of Britain, I appeal that you forget luxuries, profits and the building up of future businesses for the moment, so that, all joining hands, backing our government in this great struggle, we may be successful in once again seeing the light of victory, thereby re-establishing the conditions of freedom and opportunity and justice which have prevailed before that human liberty and freedom were threatened and endangered by the inhuman monsters represented by the militaristic forces of Germany and Japan.

And as a last personal opinion, based on expressions from men in high and low places in England, I say to you that unless you do this, you and I and all of us are in danger of losing that which we now cherish more than life—not wealth, but liberty and freedom.

This is the message I bring you from Britain.

There isn't a member of the lower house of congress from Minnesota who deserves to go back after the 1942 elections, and they should be encouraged to come home—and get used to staying home.—*Minnesota Union Advocate*.

President Tobin Refuses to Accept

Thanks Executive Board for Tribute b Purchased for Him at

AT THE meeting of the general executive board held in February, 1942, the question of preserving and protecting the health of the general president was considered by the board. It was the opinion of the board that everything possible should be done in this direction because of the value and usefulness of the general president.

This action was based on the expressions of the international convention, which very plainly stated that all efforts should be made to protect and preserve the health of the international president because of the service he had rendered and because of his value to the International Union.

A committee was appointed by the board while Brother Cashal was presiding. The committee consisted of General Secretary-Treasurer Gillespie, Vice-President Beck, and Vice-President Farrell. This committee, after discussing the entire situation, brought in the following resolution:

Convention Approves Action

"WHEREAS, the last convention of this International Union, held in September, 1940, in Washington, D. C., passed a resolution by unanimous vote, pertaining to the subject of preserving the health of our general president, and

"WHEREAS, such resolution was embodied in the Constitution of this International Union as Article V, Section 2, pages 15 and 16, and

"WHEREAS, the general executive board recognizes that the convention

by its action afore referred to gave unanimous expression to the great and invaluable services rendered this International Union by our general president, and gave expression to the fact that such services must be maintained and prolonged for as long a period of time as is humanly possible, and,

"WHEREAS, the burdens imposed upon our general president resulting from the present status of war and from the many new and complex problems arising from the extensive growth of our membership, and such burdens and problems are a severe tax upon his physical and mental energies, and

Value Tobin's Service

"WHEREAS, the general executive board deems it its duty to fulfill the mandates of the convention to conserve the health and physical well-being of our general president, so that he may be enabled to continue to render to this International Union the successful services in the future as he has in the past.

"NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this International Union provide a suitable residence, fully furnished, in the State of Florida, where the general president and his wife may live at such times as the general president may be able to get away from the active task of looking after the affairs of this International Union from general headquarters, and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this International Union purchase and

Gift of \$100,000 Home from Union

Instructs It to Sell Valuable Property Miami Beach, Florida

pay for such residence and convey, or cause to be conveyed, a clear and unencumbered title thereto, by warranty deed, to Daniel J. Tobin.

Authorizes Purchase

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this International Union undertake at its expense to maintain and keep up such residence as long as the said Daniel J. Tobin lives; such maintenance and upkeep to include the payment of all taxes and assessments levied and imposed thereon, and the maintenance of the grounds, caretaking, and necessary servants.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that International Secretary-Treasurer John M. Gillespie and International Vice-Presidents Thomas J. Farrell and Dave Beck are hereby appointed a committee with full authority to acquire such residence for the general president, and to expend a sum not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars for the above-mentioned residence, or in any other manner that will accrue to the purpose of this resolution providing for the general health of the president. The committee will see to it that proper title to said property, by warranty deed, is acquired by said Daniel J. Tobin."

Was Adopted Unanimously

The resolution was unanimously adopted by the board. The general president, when notified of this action, asked if the lawyers for the International Union had been consulted on such procedure. The board stated that

they had consulted with Judge Padway, who had looked into the law and his opinion was that the board was absolutely within its rights in proceeding thus, in accordance with the decision of our convention.

The committee then decided to go into the matter of purchasing a home for the general president. Several places were looked at and they finally decided on a certain residence which was to cost in the neighborhood of \$45,000, for house, furnishings and grounds. It was estimated that the furniture was worth about \$10,000. The property and furnishings were estimated to have cost in the vicinity of eighty-five thousand dollars about five years before.

When the general president was informed that this decision had been reached by the committee, he was then in Boston and on August 18, 1942, from Boston, he wrote Brother Gillespie the following letter:

Letter Declines Gift

"August 18, 1942.

"Mr. John M. Gillespie,
General Secretary-Treasurer,
Int'l Brotherhood of Teamsters,
222 East Michigan Street,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"I am aware that the general executive board, at its meeting in Miami, Florida, in February, 1942, unanimously decided after discussion on this question, to purchase a suitable home for the general president, Dan-

iel J. Tobin, to furnish same and to maintain same except the cost of food, for the purpose of conserving the health and strength of General President Tobin, because the board believed that the International Union had great danger of serious loss should anything happen to the health or life of General President Tobin.

"Besides this, the general executive board believed the general president was worthy of any comfort or happiness that the International Union could provide for him, etc., because of his long and faithful service.

Would Be Misunderstood

"Brother Gillespie, I value beyond words this action by the board and I am grateful beyond expression, more than you or the board can fully understand, but I feel that cruel and unjust interpretation would be placed on my acceptance, and that others in the future might use this action to put forth some such proceeding in behalf of themselves.

"Therefore, I have instructed Mr. Padway to put the property—or any property purchased with the moneys of the International Union—in the name of the International Union and deed same to the International Union.

"In short, I will not accept this gift or any such gift, for the reasons stated above. I trust the general executive board will understand my reasons, and not question my motives, as I know from experience what would result from our enemies; and I also pray and implore the members of the board to understand and believe me when I say that I appreciate their kindness and consideration and their helpfulness to me in all of our dark and disturbing hours and days of uncertainty and bitterness in which the clouds of trouble hung heavily over the International Union.

"I am writing this letter on the eve of my departure by air for foreign lands at the special request of the President of the United States, and because anything can happen, for good or evil.

"I expect you to instruct Mr. Padway to comply with my request relative to the subject herein dealt with, and to refrain from making this action known to any others until I return—as return I will, I am hoping.

Sincerely yours,

(S) DANIEL J. TOBIN,
General President."

Turned Over to Union

The property was then placed in the name of the International Union, to do with it as they saw fit. It is a valuable investment and is purchased for less than fifty cents on the dollar of its cost, in a valuable location in Miami Beach, Florida.

The general president does not desire a big house and does not care to take on the responsibility of looking after a big house and servants. Neither does his wife. He has notified the general executive board that he will not live in this house or any other house purchased by the International Union, even though the property is owned by the International Union.

Sets Bad Precedent

He fully understands that were he to accept such consideration, even though it would be within the law, such action would be misinterpreted, to the injury of the good name of the international president and of the International Union. He recommended to the general executive board at its special meeting, that the property be held as an investment and be disposed of immediately at a profit, which he believes can be obtained.

The International Union has now

over one and a half million dollars in cash lying idle in the banks, without interest, but he emphasizes and repeats for the benefit of our membership that under no circumstances will he live in this or any other such house, even though it is the sole property of the International Union and purchased for the purpose of preserving the health of the general president or of any other officer who has rendered thirty-five years of service to the International Union.

In addition to assuming the responsibility of servants, the care of the house, etc., he knows that it would be opening the doors for other men in our or other organizations now or later, to abuse this action, by having their unions pursue a similar course.

The general president has a small home in Indianapolis, Indiana, worth about \$7,000, where he lives and where he is happy in the city of our International headquarters, without any servants.

The American Legion Salutes Us! —

Truck Drivers are Swell Guys

— States War Veterans' Magazine

By Harry Botsford

In the American Legion Magazine

THREE hundred and sixty-five nights a year, in good weather and bad, just about the time you turn out your lights and seek the friendly solace of your own bed, over a million of the most misunderstood men in America are just starting to work.

They are the men behind the steering wheels of the gigantic transport trucks which carry commodities including particularly food and war materials of all sorts hundreds and thousands of miles over our great national highway system.

In the morning, with unfailing regularity, your table is graced with citrus fruit from Florida and California—berries from New Jersey, melons from deep in the heart of Texas—there is butter and bread and fresh and smoked meats and cereals and eggs—that is the American breakfast magic the trucking industry has created while you sleep. Indeed, aside

from the glass of water beside your plate, every item of food on your table, three times a day, has reached you by motor truck.

Misunderstood Men

Misunderstood men? Of course! Any passenger car driver who, at some time in his or her life, has not raised a bitter and complaining voice and possibly a profane tongue against the truck and its driver that appear to be momentarily obstructing the free and fast flow of traffic on the highway ahead, deserves a 14-karat golden halo and an extra special niche in Nirvana. Most of us have unthinkingly sinned in this respect.

The truck driver smarts under these rank and manifest injustices. He isn't vocal about it, however—the cartoonists to the contrary. He knows that the impatient passenger-car driver who accuses him of being respon-

sible for coagulating traffic never thinks or says the same things about the sluggish passenger car that can just as effectively clog up traffic as a slow-moving truck. But, withal, he is a cheerful chap, and a car owner himself.

Prevent Many Accidents

He is a careful driver. In fact, he's the most careful driver on American highways. Every research into highway accident patterns testifies vividly to his virtues as a careful driver. There isn't a man on the long night hauls who doesn't, at some time between starting and unloading point, have to think and act with smooth co-ordination in the handling of the massive piece of equipment under his direction, to avoid accidents that would be purely the fault of a careless or indifferent passenger-car driver. Not once but many times during each night does he face such an emergency. A moment of hesitation, failure to think fast and right—and precious lives would be sacrificed. He must be resourceful enough, also, to take care of himself and a valuable cargo. That he is able to do this is a great tribute to his training, his fitness, his alertness.

Fit as a Plane Pilot

When he crawled behind the wheel of the great tractor he was as fit as a continental air pilot. He had the comforting assurance that the great power plant under his control had been checked and finely tuned; that the tires had been carefully examined and the whole tractor and trailer had been tested and made ready for the long haul by a corps of trained mechanics, as well trained and just as skilled as the highly touted and advertised mechanics around an airport.

When he climbed into that cab, he had his sailing orders and he knew

about the weather he would encounter along the route: that there was a heavy fog along Route 322 where it hugs the Juniata River—that there was a three-mile detour at Huntingdon and a bad sleet storm raging in the mountains just outside Pittsburgh.

Because he knows all of these factors, because he is as physically fit as a plane pilot, he is alert by habit just at a time when most motorists are the exact opposite. Consequently, his driving is a fine pattern to follow and he does more than his share in avoiding preventable highway accidents.

Obeys the Laws

He lives and drives by rules, hard-and-fast rules. He stops at railroad crossings, he obeys every speed law, on the open road and through the streets of cities, hamlets and sleepy little villages; he invariably dims his lights at the approach of every vehicle. He never knows when the watchful eye of a "spotter" may catch an infringement of some driving rule that goes away beyond the motor vehicle code of any state. He knows every rule of highway courtesy—and observes them to the letter.

Adventure? These men seldom talk about the adventure that is virtually a part of their daily life. Adventure, such as they encounter, becomes almost commonplace.

Here's an example, selected at random from the records, of what can happen. Out in Kansas, a speeding passenger car cut ahead of three evenly spaced tractor-truck combinations plodding along a slippery highway at a steady 30-mile-per-hour pace.

There was a thin coating of ice on the concrete but it didn't bother the heavy trucks. A hundred yards away, the car struck a curve, swerved as the

driver touched the brakes, skidded wildly into the guard rail of a river bridge and toppled seven feet into the turbulent water below.

Drivers Were Divers

The leading truck slid gently to a stop, the driver leaped out, signaled to the other two drivers, and raced to the scene of the accident. Just the top of the wrecked car showed above the surging water.

One man entered the water without hesitation, dived, failed in his intention and tried again. Beneath the surface he struggled to open an obstinately jammed car door, managed it at last and dragged out the driver, a badly injured and hysterical woman.

The two other drivers helped them ashore. They wrapped the woman in a warm blanket from the bunk behind the driver's seat. Two of the drivers methodically set out and lighted warning flares ahead and behind the parked trucks. Another fought his way through the blackness to a farmhouse telephone, called an ambulance, reported the accident to the nearest office of the motor police and the highway department.

Boss Gave Bonus

It was almost routine; before he returned, the ambulance had arrived and taken the injured woman away, the state police were on the job taking statements and a sleepy and cranky highway crew mended the guard rail of the bridge.

The truck drivers, dripping wet and chilled to the bone, put out their flares and departed. They were even reluctant to report the affair to the truck company. But, there had been an hour's unscheduled delay and each transport truck is equipped with a clever little device—locked, by the way—which records the time and du-

ration of every stop. Therefore, an explanation was in order.

When the Big Boss called the men in and gave them a very generous bonus they were abashed and incredulous.

There's your true knight of the open road! Ever been stuck late at night, with engine trouble or flat tires? And waved to passenger car after passenger car, only to have them haughtily and suspiciously pass you by with the celerity of a paycar passing the traditional tramp?

"Angel in Overalls"

And then—along came an angel in overalls, behind the wheel of a truck. "What's the matter, brother?" he probably said. Then he grinned, got out, and gave you a hand.

I drive about 25,000 miles a year. I'm indebted to truck drivers for countless favors but I've yet to see one in trouble he couldn't competently handle without any assistance on my part.

We have a lot of these knights of the open road. The total truck population of the United States is more than four and a half million, more than all the rest of the world combined. They carry about one-twelfth of all freight moving between cities and their tonnage is rapidly rising because of the offense and defense program expansion and the demands made on all transportation.

They Beat the Mails

The American picture, American standards of living, would be drastically and unhappily changed if something happened to the men who haul essential freight along our highways. On some of the long hauls, transport trucks actually beat the United States mail, which isn't exactly sluggish in its normal movement. The freight

goes through—or someone goes hungry—or a defense plant is forced to shut down a department—or a ship can't sail. There's calamity in every delay.

Over 54,000 communities in the United States have no rail facilities and must depend exclusively on highway transportation. There is currently a trend toward the decentralization of much of our industry, an economic shift that has been made possible only through the dependability of over a million misunderstood men.

One of the greatest handicaps encountered by truckers has been the wide variance of weights and sizes existing between states; a load that would be permissible in New York, for example, would be illegal in Pennsylvania. The interstate movement of freight by truck was, for years, a positive nightmare, a maze of conflicting and illogical rules and regulations, a literal war between the states.

It took this all-out war to tear down, in part, these uneconomical and almost vicious state barriers. To view the recent recommendation of uniform sizes and weights for the forty-eight states as a solution would be to mistake the beginning of the movement for the end. The federal-state conference is only the start of a broad program that will eventually eliminate all of the impediments to the flow of motor freight on the highways of the nation.

The present Governors' Agreement is merely a temporary expedient, one which will cover conditions for the duration. Once it has been recognized that existing state barriers are in-

equitable and unjustifiable in time of war, it is but a short step to the conclusion that they are equally unjustifiable in time of peace. Liberalization, backed by permanent law, is on the way and it is freely predicted that most of the states will enact such legislation before we encounter the great transportation problems of the post-war era.

Could Evacuate Cities

In case of a drastic emergency—well, let's look things squarely in the face!—our motor trucks could promptly and safely evacuate the population of any given area—and there would still be room enough to carry at the same time enough food to last for a long, long time. Take comfort in that! If the Army weren't largely mechanized, our peacetime trucks could take the troops anywhere and do it quickly, too.

In case of an emergency, such as a highly concentrated bombing, our railroads and our waterways might be effectively blocked and impossible to use. But no bombing, unless of greater severity than the world has witnessed to date, could effectively block our great system of highways.

There is too much of this system in too many places—and truckers know how to get from place to place even in time of great floods and fires and other disasters. Truck dispatchers know their stuff—for which we should be most grateful.

The truck driver's a swell guy. And he is proving it every day, every night, on almost every mile of improved and unimproved highway throughout the United States.

Army Takes Care of Its Workers

A sharp contrast between the methods of the U. S. Army and private contractors is shown in the accident statistics for the first six months of 1942. During this period the accident rate on construction projects handled by the war department was 47 per cent less than that of private industry.

War Comes First—Not Wages

Warns Another International President

By William Schoenberg

General President, United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers' International Union.

THERE is no doubt in our minds that some employing companies are taking advantage of our organization and of other labor organizations, because of the no-strike pledge to the President of the United States.

Our international union, however, its officers and members, have a grave responsibility in the present national crisis. Our country comes first. The winning of the war must be the all-important responsibility at the present time.

For if the war is lost there will be no unions. The pattern of Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito will be applied. There are enough Fritz Theisens among the American industrialists who would find a way to keep their own bearings even in a totalitarian government, but our unions would be eliminated.

Step Backward, If Necessary

Their leaders would be arrested, incarcerated, thrown into concentration camps, and murdered, the way the leaders of the trade unions were murdered in Germany, in France, in Norway, in Czechoslovakia, in Italy, and in the other countries where the trade union movement was destroyed. Our funds would be expropriated if not cold-bloodedly stolen.

Therefore our greatest responsibility at the present time is to win the war.

To do that we must, if necessary, take a temporary backward step.

The War Labor Board tells a certain union in a recent case that they

were wrong when they resorted to work stoppage despite the circumstance that the employer allegedly breached his contract, so that under the union's view the stoppage was a lockout.

No More Strikes

Strikes must cease, the board declares, even when some justifiable grievance within the plant tries the soul and patience of employees to the point of exasperation.

It adds that the employee must rely upon his government to keep its pledge to him that impartial agencies and tribunals on which labor's representatives have a voice along with industry, will continue to be available for the adjustment of their grievances in accordance with their merits.

This is plain language. However, the safety of this nation is too much in danger to justify any countenancing of work stoppages at the present time. Our international union shall fully comply with this fundamentally correct position. Portland cement, lime and gypsum are important war products, therefore nowhere along this route should any stoppage of work occur. We cannot afford to lose a moment's production time.

The men in our fighting forces, our own flesh and blood, will depend upon the nation's soldiers of production to supply them with the vital materials of war.

We cannot fail them.

Perhaps temporarily our international union, in concert with other in-

ternational unions, under the wise leadership of the American Federation of Labor, has stripped itself of its economic power by surrendering the strike weapon for the duration, but in order to win the war it is my firm belief that we must apply that no-strike policy religiously until the war is finally won.

This is our position, and we do know that many of our employers have attempted to take advantage of our organization because of this pledge. If necessary we shall call their names publicly.

New Day Is Coming

At that, out of all this may come a new day. Indeed, the handwriting is on the wall. Industry-wide bargaining may evolve out of these present difficulties.

It may be interesting to know that before William H. Davis was appointed head of the War Labor Board, in an outline for a survey of collective bargaining methods by the Twentieth

Century Fund, he suggested industry-wide collective bargaining as the next logical step.

Davis therein states, "It makes for greater stability throughout an industry, more responsible unions, and puts management on a more fair and equitable competitive basis as far as wage costs are concerned."

Must Not Lose Courage

Therefore the officers and members of our international union must not lose their courage nor confidence.

We are marching straight ahead; greater and better days are in store for our union.

However, before we can reach that goal we must all be imbued with only one desire, one wish, one responsibility; that is the winning of the war so that our form of government, our way of living, our democratic principles of life, will be safeguarded and secure, first for ourselves in the United States, and then, through our activities, for the workers of the world.

Union Records Open to Draft Boards

THE Teamsters' Union desires to make its position clear with respect to men possessing no mechanical skill who leave their present jobs for work in war industries to evade the draft. The Teamsters are 100 per cent for men to enter the army or navy. To serve in the uniform of this country is an honor.

Men who have special skill in mechanical crafts should go to the shipyards, the airplane factories or other war industries and serve their country there, but men who have no such skill and who seek to hide behind a ship or an airplane, to escape military service, are worse than slackers.

The books of the Teamsters' Union and of all the secretaries of the locals

are open to the draft boards or their authorized representatives, for the purpose of determining the facts about Teamsters who ask deferment or exemption; to show how long they have been employed, and if they have special skill or training which makes them more valuable to our country in war industries than in the army or navy.

We are in complete agreement with General MacArthur's declaration: "The only men who are fit to live are those who are not afraid to die." The only men who are fit for membership in the Teamsters' Union are those who are willing to serve their country when and where their country needs them.—*The Washington Teamster.*

No Thanks, Senator Taft!

— Not Your Kind of Protection

Hon. Robert A. Taft,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Senator:

We see by the papers that you have announced yourself as the protector of the common people against the "dictatorship" of President Roosevelt.

That is very kind of you, senator, because nobody wants to live under a dictatorship. That's what all the shooting is about.

But before we accept your kind offer to "protect" democracy against the President, do you mind if we take a quick look at the record to see how you have protected us in the past?

Are you the same Senator Taft who tried to get through a 10 per cent sales tax on the common people while the war contractors were protected against higher taxes on excess profits? We don't like sales taxes, senator. It takes food off our tables and clothes off our backs because most of our pay goes for the necessities of life.

But we will cheerfully accept a sales tax of 10 per cent, or 20 per cent, if it is necessary to win the war. But we agree with President Roosevelt when he says that the big incomes should be taxed more, before you tax ours

more. How did you figure your sales tax was going to protect us, senator?

And how were you protecting us while the Germans were getting ready to sock us in the nose while the Japs socked us in the back? Were you helping the President then when he tried to arouse the people and to prepare them for the greatest crisis in the lives of modern men?

Not you, senator! You were running around telling us the President was unduly alarmed and there was nothing for us to get excited about. Remember how wide you thought those oceans were? And how you opposed all those bills the President asked you to pass to protect us?

A lot of people remembered your father in the last war and had confidence in you. They believed what you told them. They didn't think you

would play politics with their personal safety. He didn't.

Thousands of those common people are now in the army, senator. Some of them are dead. Others are fighting on foreign soil to correct the mistakes you made.

You are not protecting them. They are protecting you.

It was only recently that you began to show any interest in the soldiers,

Father Gannon

vs.

Father Coughlin

The Very Rev. Robert I. Gannon, S. J., president of Fordham University, used to be an isolationist, but he regrets it now. Here's what he said: "Humiliating as it is, I am ready to confess that we were wrong and President Roosevelt was right. It was our war from the first. . . . If the President had listened to us, China, Russia and Great Britain would now be prostrate and we should be facing our zero hour alone and unprepared."

Father Gannon is a refreshing contrast to Father Coughlin.

which is not so surprising because when we all marched back from the last war, you were already here, waving a flag on the curb. Remember?

You didn't march off with us, so naturally you couldn't march back.

A short while ago you proposed that all single men be drafted before the married men went. That was O. K., but why didn't you think of it before so many married men were taken? As usual, you were a little late, senator.

And you are very late, when you arise now to warn us that we are facing a dictatorship. One of your colleagues in the senate says the President was holding a gun to the head of congress in his Labor Day speech.

He must be on your team, senator.

Guns at Whose Heads?

If he is, why not remind him how many German and Jap guns are being held against the heads of Americans overseas? Why not think of them, instead of your personal vanity?

Another of your colleagues threatens a sit-down strike if the President takes action to stop inflation. That sounds like your idea. He must be on your team, too. And another echoes your cry of "dictatorship."

Our only dictatorship, senator, has been one of congressional and sena-

torial nincompoops. It has lasted too long. It will cost us the war, if it continues. It is one reason for the fix we are in.

We have been listening to you for a long time. Now we are listening to President Roosevelt — the man who was right when you were wrong. He says that if you don't function, he will step in and take over. Our own opinion is that he has been too patient.

Pull on Your Oar, Senator

If you won't pull on your oar, he will have to pull both. We can't continue to go around in circles.

So thanks for your offer to protect us, but we don't think we can use you right now. But we'll get in touch with you if we need anyone. In the meantime, if you must help someone, why not give the President a hand? Did that ever occur to you?

Very truly yours,

THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER.

P. S. — You'd better throw away those shoes your father left. They are much too big for you. Wendell Willkie or Harold Stassen could fill them but they are both too busy helping to win the war to think about that now. If you watch your step from here on, maybe you'll get the chance to second the nomination of one of them at the next Republican national convention.

Englishmen Die Without Publicity

GERMAN propaganda still persists that the English have let the Canadians and Australians do all their fighting for them. But the battle statistics show that while the Canadians and Australians have had most of the publicity, the English have done most of the dying.

Out of 183,530 casualties suffered

by the British army up to the start of the last big battle in Libya, 141,318 were from the British Isles, outside of southern Ireland, and the remaining 42,212 were from the British dominions—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India.

In naval losses, the percentage of Englishmen killed is still higher.

How many War Bonds have you bought? Whatever it is, it isn't enough. The army needs more guns and the navy needs more ships. Dig down, brother.

Oklahoma Marches Forward

—Young Union Makes Record

By H. W. Sims

Historian, Local No. 886, Oklahoma City.

WHEN the Cherokee Strip was opened for settlement and the last of the American frontiers had succumbed to the white man's progressive westward march, the one single thought of those making the "run" was for land—a fireside and the comforts of a home.

Each was seeking a home based upon farming and livestock raising. So Oklahoma was born into the Union of the forty-eight, an agricultural state, as were its surrounding sister states of Kansas, Arkansas and Texas.

The first World War and the discovery of oil brought to Oklahoma a new and more centralized form of activity. A second "run" almost as picturesque as the first one was on; but close and hard on the heels of this industrial development came a flood of modern carpetbaggers, racketeers, parasites and industrial bandits whose first thought was to profit at the exploitation of and the expense of the wage earner in this new and lucrative field.

Promoters Move In

The infiltration of the stock promoters and the "blue sky" promoters seeking the riches of oil added numerous problems to the surprised state.

The condition of the industrial laborer was very bad. He was forced to do the best that he could in an unregulated labor market, where, in many cases, sound business ethics were a forgotten virtue. The standard laborers' wage was twenty-five cents an hour—the day's toil was long and hard. Usually his working day be-

gan at daylight and lasted until dark.

Such was the setting and background for the big job to be done by Local No. 886, of Oklahoma City, Okla., starting from scratch in 1938.

With no cash in the treasury and only a pittance in dues from the few paid-up members, the dark days were many and the low-hanging clouds of despair hovered about threatening the very existence of Local No. 886 before it could begin in earnest the true mission to which it had been dedicated.

Local Begins to Grow

Through innumerable difficulties and by virtue of grim determination, dogged perseverance and an overpowering will to win, the local began to grow. From a conversation between two men, both truck drivers, Local No. 886 had been born and now one of the two had stuck it out through thick and thin.

Today he is known by and to thousands—James E. Hamilton, its present president and business agent. Until the membership had reached the grand total of 52 members, Hamilton remained the only employee of the local. It was due to his vision of conditions to come and his leadership that conditions are now vastly different.

Hamilton had realized the desperate plight of the working man in Oklahoma and had broken away from his own \$19 per week truck-driving job. He called for the cooperation of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the American Federation of Labor and through these great organi-

zations brought a fair program of working conditions and mutual cooperation to the industry which so badly needed help.

Better Labor Relations

The 52 hard fighting, faithful members of the new union met in a special meeting and pledged "one for all and all for one." They rolled up their sleeves and tackled their goal—better wages and better working conditions and the promotion of business efficiency. At all times they tried to establish the best possible relationship between labor and industry.

A slight advance and increase in the membership justified the electing of the present secretary-treasurer, Ed Brendle. His efficient cooperation has proved the wisdom of the membership.

A terrific fight developed shortly after this. Men were fired for joining the union. Threats and rank discrimination against union members came from all sides. In spite of it all, plans based upon a true concept of labor's rights were made and enforced. There has never been a place in Local No. 886, for anyone who dragged his feet. If you are right you get in; if you stay right, you stay in.

More Organization Needed

This group realizes that there are from 6,000 to 8,000 underprivileged and poorly-paid employees about them needing the benefits of collective bargaining and a signed contract, such as they themselves enjoy. The members realize that there is a big job yet to be done and that their own destiny and future security hinges on doing that job and doing it well. Each member is fully aware that alone he is helpless. He fully realizes that be-

cause of a unified organization, gains were possible and gains are still being made.

The executives of Local No. 886 have never held that the building up of a powerful treasury was all that was necessary, although the local has a comfortably fixed treasury to see it through an emergency.

It has cost the local approximately \$11,000 in benefits and expenditures to get one contract signed, but their objective has been to get the job done, if it required one representative or twenty representatives.

Holds 100 Contracts

The results accomplished in four years are, briefly: local wages have doubled; working days are three hours per day less. A membership parade on Labor Day would require one hour to pass a given point. Approximately 100 signed collective-bargaining contracts cover the motor freight industry, the bread and milling companies, the retail milk industry, the commercial warehouses, the soft drink industries and many others.

The members are in hearty accord with our government's war program and to a man the executives and members are investing in War Savings Stamps and War Bonds and are working in unified effort to rush vital materials to the defense plants and the defense fronts to complete and effect the impregnable defense of the arsenal of democracy.

The membership of Local 886 pledges in common with every other true American that no sacrifice is too great for Victory. So with shoulder to the wheel they have dedicated their strength, their hearts and their souls to the great cause of Humanity and Freedom.

Inland Steel said it would not obey the National War Labor Board. It would, we assume, prefer to take orders from Hitler.—*The Labor Union, Dayton, O.*

Teamsters Hail Rubber Report

— Highly Commend Baruch Committee

Editor's Note: This report was issued by Chairman Dave Beck in behalf of the Teamsters' National Rubber Committee immediately after the report of the Baruch committee. It was sent to all secretaries demanding immediate compliance with all federal regulations to conserve rubber and equipment.

THIS is to direct your attention to the report of the federal rubber committee issued on September 10, which calls for revolutionary steps to meet the critical shortage of rubber in the United States.

The details of this report should be thoroughly studied by all secretaries for transmission to the membership. All secretaries should be familiar with every detail because it not only affects the livelihood of our members but also the very life of this nation and of democratic government throughout the world.

This report will have a tremendous effect upon our social and economic system and is undoubtedly only the forerunner of other equally sensational changes that must come if we are to win the war.

The report of the Baruch committee appointed by President Roosevelt to ascertain the true facts concerning the rubber crisis is a remark-

able corroboration of the report issued by the National Rubber Committee of the Teamsters' Union a month ago after a survey and study of the problem in Washington, D. C.

As a result of the foresighted action of President Tobin in appointing this national rubber committee, the members of our organization, in effect, had a month's advance warning of the great changes to come, and an opportunity to adjust themselves to these conditions.

The Teamster committee constitutes: Chairman Dave Beck, Secretary Frank Gillespie, James Hoffa of Detroit, William Lee of Chicago, John O'Rourke of New York, John Rohrick of Cleveland, Patrick Burke of St. Louis, Ray McCall of Boston, Robert Borden of Birmingham, John O'Neal of Philadelphia, Charles Real of Oakland, Calif., and Frank Brewster of Seattle.

Conserve Your Tires

These are the recommendations of the Baruch committee on tire conservation:

1. That no speed above 35 miles an hour be permitted for passenger cars and trucks, so as to prolong the life of tires by nearly 40 per cent.

2. That the average annual mileage per car be held to approximately 5,000 miles, and this to be permitted only for "necessary driving."

3. That more rubber be released to the public through recapping old tires, or the issuance of new ones, so as to maintain fully necessary civilian driving.

4. That a new gasoline rationing system be devised to save tires, based on 5,000 miles a year of driving a car.

5. That "the restrictions as to gasoline and mileage be national in their application."

6. That compulsory periodic tire inspections be instituted.

7. That a voluntary tire conservation program be put into effect pending establishment of gas rationing, which the committee said is "the only way of saving rubber."

The Teamsters' committee arrived at virtually the same conclusions and made virtually the same recommendations as the committee appointed by President Roosevelt.

The President's committee consisted of outstanding men—not politicians. The chairman was Bernard M. Baruch, who distinguished himself by his executive ability, his patriotism and his vision in the last world war.

The President is to be commended for calling again on a man with the qualifications of Mr. Baruch to head this vital committee. Associated with Mr. Baruch were Dr. James C. Conant, president of Harvard University, and Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, both admirably suited for the important task assigned them.

The only instructions issued this committee were to arrive at the facts without fear of consequences or hope of reward. This the committee did. In fact, the attitude of the committee was expressed by Mr.

Baruch in the eloquent statement:

"My sword knows no brother where the welfare of my country is concerned."

And Mr. Baruch swung his sword on the red tape, the fumbling and the lack of judgment which has characterized such officials as Jesse Jones in

their handling of the rubber situation.

The committee found that the mistakes of officials are responsible for the predicament in which we now find ourselves. But very sensibly, the committee decided that it was too late for protest and that no purpose would be served by acrimony.

So it looked to the future instead of the past.

It found, as the Teamsters' National Rubber Committee found, that the United States, and the United Nations, are gravely imperiled by the rubber shortage.

The naked truth is that we are likely to take a licking unless we have rubber next year for our military machines. The modern chariot of war rolls into battle on rubber tires. The only way we can have rubber for the conflict confronting us is to save what we now have until the production of synthetic

rubber reaches sufficient dimensions to supply our armed forces.

This is a serious emergency. The survey of the Baruch committee re-

Develop All New Processes!

These are the Baruch recommendations on the synthetic rubber production program:

1. That there be no further substitutions in present plans.

2. The immediate authorization of an additional 140,000 tons of Buna-S production a year.

3. Immediate institution of a refinery conversion program to yield 100,000 tons more of butadiene.

4. Immediate adjustment in rates of construction of present styrene and polymerization plants to promote maximum production of Buna-S in 1943.

5. Construction of another plant for making 20,000 tons of neoprene annually.

6. Erection of a 27,000-ton butadiene plant to utilize grain and an associated polymerization plant to produce 30,000 tons of Buna-S, both to be placed near the center of grain production and construction to be started six months hence.

7. Erection immediately of plants to produce 100,000,000 gallons of alcohol yearly by use of recently developed apparatus, these plants also to be erected near grain-producing areas and at places where water transportation is available.

vealed that there is not enough crude rubber on hand to supply both the military and the essential civilian needs, such as delivery systems, next year.

Disastrous Shortage Looms

The statistics tell the story. The total crude rubber available between July 1, 1942, and January 1, 1944, will be 631,000 tons. The rock bottom needs during that period will be 842,000 tons. Thus the nation will have 211,000 less tons of crude rubber than it needs for necessary transportation, both military and civilian.

These figures take into account no pleasure driving whatsoever. They mean that even with pleasure cars in storage, the nation will still be short 211,000 tons of crude rubber up to the start of 1944.

In other words, a disastrous shortage of rubber faces us as we enter the crucial period of the war. As the Baruch committee said, the alternatives are discomfort or defeat.

The only hope of relieving the situation is the rapid expansion of synthetic rubber as recommended urgently by the Baruch committee. It was also urgently recommended by the Teamsters' committee.

Build Synthetic Plants

We took the position, and they take the position that all processes of developing synthetic rubber be put into immediate operation without regard to cost, politics or the profits of any group of citizens.

The Baruch committee recommends the erection of plants to produce synthetic rubber from both alcohol and oil, developing every available source of synthetic rubber to achieve an eventual output of more than a million tons a year. The Teamsters' committee recommended two million, but

we won't quarrel over that second million. Let's worry about the first million first.

After we get that, we will be over the hump so far as our military and basic economic requirements are concerned and we can then sit down and figure out exactly how much will be needed to restore motor vehicle traffic to as near normal as the emergency will permit.

Make Them Drive Carefully

The main point now is that the recommendations of the Baruch committee must be promptly and rigorously enforced. They must be enforced not only by law enforcement agencies but by the alert and organized power of every local of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Every secretary should see that his union perfects the organization to see that individual drivers take care of their equipment, both rubber and mechanical. The unions should see that drivers warm up their motors before starting out on trips. Also, that they observe the 35-mile speed which the Teamsters have long advocated and which the Baruch committee now recommends.

Drivers who exceed this limit should be yanked off their jobs. The penalty of carelessness is too serious for all of us. We cannot tolerate any disobedience of these essential orders.

Patrol the Highways

Every union should see that its members maintain the proper air pressure in their tires, that they round curves carefully, that they start up at low speeds and operate their vehicles so that not one unnecessary mile is worn off their tires.

Arrangements should be made, as they have been in many states, for the Teamsters' Union to patrol highways

to enforce speed limits, load limits and careful driving. Needless to say, the patrol should be so operated that it does not consume rubber needlessly in trying to prevent others from doing likewise.

This nation now faces a crisis such as it never faced before. The fate of everything we possess, or that our children hope to possess in material or spiritual assets, hinges on the outcome of this war. The outcome of the war hinges on military developments during the next 15 months. And those military developments rest on our slender and diminishing rubber supply.

It is a crisis that calls for the intelligent and patriotic cooperation of every man, whether he drives a tank or a garbage truck. America needs men that can rise to this emergency and the Teamsters' Union does not want men who can't.

Expel Dangerous Drivers

Dishonorable expulsion from our brotherhood should be the penalty for every man who flagrantly or carelessly contributes to an Axis victory by dissipating the supplies we must have for our victory.

The careless driver is as culpable as the careless camper who starts a forest fire. And the penalty should be just as severe.

For the information of all our secretaries and to guide them in planning for the future, the essential recommendations of the Baruch committee

governing the operation of motor vehicles, and for the development of synthetic rubber are herewith reprinted.

International Looks Ahead

The Teamsters' National Rubber Committee will be called back into session at an early date to continue the work President Tobin started and to assure our membership that so far as the International is concerned, we will not be caught napping by the cyclonic changes that are sure to come in this period of unparalleled world chaos.

It is a time when men must look ahead and forget their personal comforts and ambitions. The International is looking unselfishly into the future for the benefit of our members and our countrymen. It cannot succeed without the complete cooperation of every local union in the United States and Canada.

This is your fight, as well as ours. Too many of you have been waiting too long. We need action, now.

Every Teamster working in a shipyard or an airplane plant or any other defense plant who does not devote every minute of his time to his job, is guilty of sabotaging us. These plants must produce far beyond their present output and to do so they must have the maximum energy of every man.

We must see that our men give it.

Like Mr. Baruch—our sword knows no brother where the welfare of our country is involved.

No X Cards for English Politicians

Over in England, the earls and dukes have been reduced to the status of miners, farmers, and tradesmen, and are not complaining about it. Food has done it. The titled gentry may pay more for their meal, but their stomachs don't know the difference. They get the same rations as anyone else.

In other words, the miner gets just enough butter each day to spread thin on a half slice of bread—and the member of the House of Lords gets the same. The ration of 2½ lumps of sugar per day per person applies to all, regardless of rank. So does the egg ration—though some people eat more eggs than others for the simple reason that some can stomach gulls' eggs and some can't.

—*International Moulders' and Foundry Workers' Journal.*

Ohio Labor Elects Teamster

A CAMPAIGN to put new blood into the varicose veins of the Ohio State Federation of Labor has succeeded with the election of Phil Hannah, Cleveland Teamster, as secretary.

Five vice-presidents of the federation were elected with Hannah, thus insuring the success of the program he advocated to bring Ohio labor aggressively abreast of the times.

Hannah, 38 years old, is secretary-treasurer of Local No. 964, gasoline station, garage and parking lot attendants, which he organized.

He was unanimously elected by the delegates to the Ohio State Federation of Labor convention after the veteran secretary, Thomas J. Donnelly, had withdrawn his name in the face of the avalanche of support rolled up by the Hannah adherents.

He withdrew, not in fear of defeat, but because his election, in the face of the vice-presidents elected by the Hannah group, would not bring harmony, he told the delegates.

In accepting the office, Hannah complimented Donnelly for his past service to Ohio labor and expressed the

hope that he could do "half the job Tom Donnelly has done for you." Donnelly was voted a pension by the federation on his retirement.

Hannah has been a progressive leader of Cleveland labor and his election to the state federation means that he is being promoted by labor to give to all the state the leadership he gave in Cleveland.

Hannah first went to work at the age of 14 in the coal mines of Pennsylvania. From there on his education was both by experience and study.

He first entered the labor picture in Cleveland in 1929 when he quit as manager of a service station to organize the other employees. Four years later he led his organization in a strike which tied up service stations throughout the district.

In 1938 and 1939 Hannah's voice and ideas became known

to thousands of Ohioans as the commentator on a radio program of the state federation which reported and analyzed labor developments.

The program of the state federation under his guidance will be watched with interest by the public and with pride by the Teamsters.



PHIL HANNAH

Twice in the same month and many times before, a vicious blatherskite in congress by the name of Clare Hoffman has maligned labor, heaped abuse on labor, and calumniated every spokesman and every protagonist of a progressive and American way of life.—*The Hat Worker*.

Leon Henderson Asks a Question —

Are We Fighting for Profits?

ARE we out to win this war or to profit from it?" This is the question that Price Administrator Leon Henderson put before a mass meeting of war workers recently in Norfolk, Va.

The same question is now being put to the rest of the American people in the form of rigid regulations for the control of wages, prices and profits.

Their answer to that question will come in the spirit in which they accept the greatest sacrifices they have ever been asked to make to preserve the form of government under which they live.

Henderson minced no words in his address to the war workers. He told them frankly that rigid control is necessary and he called on them to enlist in a domestic offensive against the peril of inflation while our soldiers are fighting on foreign fronts against the peril of invasion.

Some Prices Still Rising

"The plain fact is that we are now fighting a delaying action," Henderson said. "We have been on the defensive. Let me give you a few facts on that.

"Since the institution of the general maximum price regulation in May our cost of living has continued to advance. Without price regulation, admittedly, that cost would have been greater. Our figures show that prices on commodities that were controlled have gone down. That is an achievement. It is, however, merely a ledger achievement.

"Balanced against the rise on costs not controlled, you can see that, de-

spite the gain, the cost of living has continued to rise.

"There is but one conclusion. We must again resume the offensive. We must resume it against those commodities which are not under control.

"That offensive can be launched—and it can succeed—only through the cooperation of two great American groups; the farmers and the workers. It rests with congress and with those groups to determine whether we shall now move ahead in this battle.

Farmer Must Take Less

"I have already begun that battle. I am working with the secretary of agriculture on a plan for a ceiling on some farm prices. In effect, that means that the farmer is going to be asked to take less for his product. It is my firm conviction that he must take less, from now on, for many of his products.

"I do not feel that this is too much to ask. I do not feel that it is too much to suggest that no single group be exempt from the demands of war. Nor do I feel I am being unfair to the farmer, or to the wage earner, when I say that this war has not so far demanded from these groups what it will—and must—demand if we are to win this battle.

"Again I ask, are we out to win this war or to profit from it?

"Let us look, first, at the picture of farm income in this year of war. In 1942, farm income in America, it is estimated, will reach around 15 billions of dollars! That, compared with 8.7 billions, including government

cash payments in 1939, represents an increase of nearly 75 per cent.

"I do not mean to suggest that some of this increase has not been fair, much of it justifiable. I say to you in all seriousness, however, that if we are to win this fight against inflation, increases of that sort in the income of any one group must not continue! They must be prepared to enlist in the offensive which I am proposing.

Wages Rise 70 Per Cent

"As a matter of fact, the secretary of agriculture has pointed out that farmers feel that they are well treated with this parity price on a very large volume of production and are not going to be grasping and ask for more.

"Let us look now at the picture of the workers' income. You will recall that at the time President Roosevelt launched his seven-point program to combat inflation, one important clause called for the stabilization of wages. Let's see what had happened to wage and salary payments before the President spoke. Wages and salaries paid out to American wage earners during 1942 will total an estimated 75 billions of dollars!

That, compared with 43.7 billions in 1939, also represents an increase of 70 per cent! Look at it another way: Average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries which stood at 63.5 cents an hour in August, 1939, by June of this year had reached 84. Weekly earnings had risen from \$24.52 in August, 1939, to \$37.99 by June of this year, part of the gain being due to a lengthening work week and overtime.

"Let us look at it still another way: Wage and salary increases during the last year have amounted to one billion two hundred million a month!

"At the same time—and mark this well—the cost of living has not even begun to catch up. On weekly earnings in money, the total gain for the American worker since August, 1939, has been 30 per cent. On real weekly earnings—that is, in the things which his money will actually buy—that increase has been 11 per cent. Once more, I do not mean to suggest that some of this increase has not been fair, much of it justifiable.

"My point is not to belabor increases that have already been made or to attack increases that are equitable.

"I say to you once again in all seriousness, however, that if we are to win this fight against inflation, increases of that sort in the income of any one group must not continue! Can we afford to fight a war for the profit of any one group?

"The wage earner must be prepared to forego wage increases beyond those clearly dictated by necessity. He must be prepared to accept stabilization of wages. He must be prepared to enlist in the offensive I am proposing.

Business Must Sacrifice

"Does that mean that the farmer and the wage earning group alone must accept these sacrifices? By no means. Corporations—big and small—must also accept the necessity for reduced incomes both for their stockholders and for their officers.

"If we are to win this offensive, there must be further cuts in corporate profits. A program which is fair—a program which calls for equality of sacrifice—demands that the profits of business, accruing either to individuals or to corporations, must, through taxes, be cut back into line with increases in farm prices and in wage payments to workers.

"Let us see what the picture of those profits has been. Corporate profits

before taxes this year will be nearly four times what they were in 1939. It is imperative, if we are to win this fight against inflation, that these profits be cut—deeply and drastically. The program proposed by the Treasury is designed to work toward that end. I cannot exaggerate my belief that it is of the utmost importance that that program go through. Again I ask, are we fighting for freedom and victory, or for profit?

Stern Choice Necessary

"Why is this choice necessary? It doesn't take an economist to figure out the answer. I have said before and I repeat now: We are faced with the hard, implacable fact that there simply are not enough goods in this country to meet the demands of our increased income. We are faced in a time of swelling income, with a rapidly dwindling amount of goods.

"In the year 1942, incomes of all individuals will reach the staggering total of 113 billions. That means that the vast majority of American wage and salary workers will have had more money in their pay envelopes than at any time in our history—more purchasing power than they have enjoyed

even in the most dizzy of boom years. At the same time our national production of goods and services for civilians will amount to no more than 75 billions. I must emphasize that the physical volume of consumers' goods is declining at the rate of 1½ per cent a month—taxes and savings will amount to about 29 billions. That leaves approximately 84 billions.

Economic Chaos Looms

"What will be the result? In round terms there will be 84 billions of dollars fighting to purchase 75 billions in goods—84 billions in pay checks and greenbacks competing one with another to buy food, clothes, toys, books, movies—in short all the hundreds upon hundreds of items that make up our yearly bill of purchases.

"That means that the pressure will grow against our price ceilings. It means first and foremost, that *unless* we step in and put a stop to further increases that those ceilings will be endangered. It means that the cost of living will begin to skyrocket, that demands will outrace supplies and prices will finally outrace incomes in a dizzy, upward spiral that can only end—and *will* end—in economic chaos."

New York State Teamster Paper Appears

ANOTHER state Teamster paper rolled off the press a few days ago to take its place in the growing list of Teamster publications extending across the country.

It is the *Empire State Teamster*, but will change its name shortly to the *New York State Teamster*.

Its editor is Maxwell C. Raddock and the editorial offices are at 93 State St., Albany, N. Y.

The first issue of the paper was

newsy and breezy, with a wide variety of news to interest the New York state membership. It is put out under the auspices of the New York State Teamsters' Council and its editorial advisory board comprises the following officers of the council:

President James R. Ruehl, Secretary-Treasurer Rocco F. De Perno, Recording Secretary William Mosely and Trustees Henry Steaves, Nick Robilott and Charles J. Fanara.

Slap a Jap with a Defense Bond! So sorry, please!

Working for the "Master Race"

THE following bulletins from the labor division of the War Production Board indicate the working conditions in countries that have fallen under German control. It happened there, and it will happen here, unless we prevent it by winning the war.

NORWAY

The Nazis are building fortifications with slave labor and prisoners from concentration camps. The prisoners must get up at three in the morning. They are then fed with what is called breakfast, a cup of water and bread. Following this, they are convoyed to work. In June, 40 persons died in a single camp.

FRANCE

Overwork and fatigue of French workers, virtually chained to the German war machine, has resulted in widespread sickness and loss of weight, the French labor weekly, *Monde Ouvrier*, reports. An analysis made by Dr. Hermann Nazel shows that the loss of weight by workers frequently exceeds 32 pounds, and in addition to this they suffered from lowered arterial tension, digestive troubles, abnormal fatigue and somnolence, previously almost unknown. The report forecast complications and fears that tuberculosis will take first place among coming complications.

POLAND

There is a small prison camp on the outskirts of a Polish village for workers who "do not meet their quota." In the case of farm labor, the quota set is sometimes twice the amount of the entire crop. Inmates at this camp are crowded into two small and incredibly filthy barracks, literally crawling with vermin. When first brought to these shacks, prisoners are beaten mercilessly, then left without food for the first few days. Prisoners in the camp are not permitted to walk. If they want to go from place to place they must run. They must even run while eating their meager meal of warm water with potatoes. In order to receive a bowl of this gruel they must run the gauntlet between two rows of guards who shower blows on them as they pass.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Women work 10 hours daily, not exceeding 56 hours a week. Expectant and nursing mothers and children, as a special concession, work "only" 48 hours a week. There are no limitations on hours worked by domestic servants, farm workers, employees in forestry, cattle breeding, fisheries, river navigation, draftsmen and aircraft workers.

SPAIN

The Germans have the right to deduct up to 20 per cent of the wages of Spanish workers in Germany because of the debt incurred during the aid to Franco in the civil war. Fifty per cent more can be withheld on account of the sums owing the Germans as a result of clearing operations between the Nazis and the Spaniards. This is the result of a secret agreement signed last September between Spain and Germany on the dispatch of Spanish workers to Germany.

Red Sails in the Sunset

Terrified the Chicago Tribune

By Raymond S. McKeough

Illinois Congressman and Democratic Nominee for United States Senator

LATE in the month of June, 1937, some Russian fliers made a record-breaking nonstop flight from Moscow to some place deep in Southern California, by way of Bering Strait and Alaska. The *Chicago Tribune*, under an eight-column headline describing the flight, referred to this event as a Communist attempt to bolster the flagging spirits of the workers who were then in the last bitter days of the unhappy "little steel" strike.

This incident, one of the stranger bits of lore contributed to American journalism by the *Chicago Tribune*, is recalled to remind the voters of Illinois that the *Chicago Tribune* has never distinguished itself in recording the domestic scene insofar as the progress and development of organized labor is concerned; that it has, in fact, callously misrepresented and scandalized the legitimate aspirations of labor in this nation; that "labor news," in the columns of this "friend of the people," is confined to (1) the "red scare," or (2) the activities of outlaws in the field of labor.

Tribune Fights Labor

That vast body of men and women of labor who see neither a Red nor a racketeer in the conduct of their daily affairs will have to change their peaceful and law-abiding ways before they can expect to have their drab and conventional aspirations recorded in the *Tribune*.

It follows, first, that no true representative of the *Chicago Tribune* in

the United States senate is going to look upon the legitimate hopes of labor with anything but a jaundiced eye, and second, that even if the *Chicago Tribune* had no favorite son in the present campaign, it would be violent, rabid and choleric in its opposition to the senatorial candidacy of Raymond S. McKeough, purely on the ground of his labor record in congress during the past eight years. The record is available elsewhere than in the *Chicago Tribune* for all who will read. It was the labor baiters of congress who have had the columns of the *Chicago Tribune* for their platform throughout the Roosevelt administrations, not the McKeoughs.

The year 1941 was a year of bitter conflict in this nation, over foreign and domestic policies. The great debate on foreign policy, in which the *Tribunes* and their spokesmen in both houses of the congress blindly ignored the menace of Hitlerism and damned your President as a traitor and a dictator, overshadowed the equally bitter struggle that was going on along the home front, between the forces of reaction which would have hobbled labor and emasculated the social legislation of the New Deal, and the thin line of liberal congressmen who fought a tiring battle to stem the assaults upon labor launched under the specious guise of the defense emergency, and cheered to the echo by the *Chicago Tribune* and its political spokesmen in Washington.

The tide of reaction rose to flood

proportions six times in the House of Representatives in the year 1941. There was the Smith anti-labor bill, which would have destroyed overnight the basic rights won by labor in 50 years of struggle; there were the May anti-union amendments, which would have outlawed picketing as "sabotage" and imposed heavy fines and prison penalties on strikers; there were the Connally anti-strike amendments, which would have turned your government into a strike-breaking agency; there was the wiretapping bill, the concentration camp bill; and a tax bill designed to eliminate joint returns and to save wealthy families hundreds of millions in taxes.

He Was Always Fighting

All of these measures found me in the pits, fighting for the kind of people I come from and am today, not always winning, but always fighting. My voting record on the above measures is 100 per cent perfect, as measured by labor organizations. Congressmen who have been made into jerry-built heroes in the news columns of the *Chicago Tribune* voted almost 100 per cent wrong by the same standards of labor union measurement.

The voting records of a United States senator and a member of the House of Representatives in any one year do not lend themselves to exact parallels, because the programs of the upper and lower houses are not identical. A bill killed in one branch of the congress will not appear in the other, and vice versa. However, the senate considered four measures of vital importance to labor and the common people during 1941. There were the Connally anti-strike amendments; the Byrd anti-labor amendment; the relief amendment, supported by labor to increase WPA appropriations; and a tax bill aimed at low income groups.

According to labor union standards, Senator C. Wayland Brooks, the *Chicago Tribune* spokesman in the United States Senate, voted "wrong" on the Byrd and the Connally anti-union legislation, did not vote at all on the increase of relief appropriations, and voted "right" on the tax bill.

What Kind of "Normalcy"

The hysteria against labor and the social gains of the New Deal, which rose to dangerous heights in 1941, will return again, and labor in Illinois can reasonably assume upon which side the *Chicago Tribune* and its senatorial spokesman, Brooks, will align themselves.

The next congress will doubtless make the peace and restore the nation to "normalcy." What kind of a "normalcy" will it be? Will the common people, the workers and their families, be represented in the councils of the great when the fate of future generations is being decided? Or will they again be sold down the river, as they were after the last war? Will the lords of creation who want labor put in its place, the "rugged individualists" who cried out that President Roosevelt was destroying the integrity of Americans by feeding those who were hungry—will these people draw the plans for the world we must live in after this war?

One man in the United States Senate can determine the issue between progress and reaction. One vote can break a tie and seal the doom of American workers for generations. A single vote may one day decide whether this nation shall take the high road to peace and equal justice for all, or slip once again into the "normalcy" of the union-busting days of 1920 and 1921. Hysteria is as hysteria does.

Labor in Illinois has its future at stake in the choice of a United States

senator. If there is any doubt about what the post-war reconstruction views of Senator Brooks will be, let labor but thumb through the files of the *Chicago Tribune*.

Poison Tramps, Advised Tribune

The *Tribune* that will raise its voice for a "return to normalcy" after this war is over is the same *Tribune* that advised housewives to feed poisoned meat to tramps back in the hectic days of the Anarchists; the same *Tribune* which crucified Governor Altgelt of Illinois for his hesitancy about government strike-breaking; the same *Tribune* which saw in the enactment of labor legislation under the New

Deal a foreign plot to subvert our form of government.

If there are among Illinois workers some who believe that Senator Brooks, if re-elected, would not follow the *Tribune's* platform for America, so be it. This message is of no avail to them.

For the rest, a vote for Ray McKeough is not merely a vote against something that is alien to the spirit of the American labor movement, it is an affirmative endorsement of the bright hope that this people's war will be ended with a people's peace, which shall not perish in the dark waters of reaction.

A vote for Ray McKeough is a vote for yourself!

Nebraska Smells Worse, He Boasts

SECRETARY ROBERT E. JOHNSTONE of Local No. 608, Lincoln, Neb., writes to reprove us for doing wrong by Nebraska in holding up Minnesota and Wisconsin as having the worst congressional delegations in the country.

"After looking over the pages of the September issue, I arise in resentment at your failure to give us due credit for our Nebraska congressional record," he writes.

"I fail to see what the Minnesota boys have to boast about, with our record showing four zeros out of a possible five. We do like to be recognized out here, even if such recognition is unfavorable."

Johnstone's satirical letter was in response to an article in last month's INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER reporting that Minnesota Teamsters had written us in disgust over the record of obstruction made by their congressional delegation.

We pointed out that while Minnesota did smell pretty bad, with a rec-

ord of only 18.3 per cent in supporting defense legislation, Wisconsin was still worse with a record of only 14.4 per cent.

Nebraska may look worse, with four of its five congressmen scoring nothing at all, but the delegation average is saved by Congressman Charles F. McLaughlin of Omaha. He scored 83 per cent, which made the average for the delegation 16.6 per cent; worse than Minnesota but not quite as bad as Wisconsin.

McLaughlin is the only congressman in the State of Nebraska who voted to prepare this country for the crisis that came at Pearl Harbor in the December dawn.

The rest of them shouted "No," every time they were asked to keep Hitler out of the Western Hemisphere.

Johnstone is right in one way. Man for man, Nebraska is worse than any other state.

We hope he will rectify that in November.

Army Plays Hallowe'en Prank

MAYBE the army plans to serve some nice pumpkin pie to the hard working soldiers at Camp Edwards, Mass., on Hallowe'en. If they do, it will be quite a Hallowe'en prank on the thousands of union men who are drilling and sweating there.

Because, it will be made with Morgan's canned pumpkin. It will come fresh from the scab plant of the Morgan Packing Co. at Austin, Ind. Maybe it won't come so fresh, but it will come. A lot of Morgan products are not very fresh.

In fact, some of them are distinctly on the rotten side, according to the federal courts which have been fining the Morgan company for the last 20 years for sending "filthy and decomposed" products into interstate commerce.

The news about the pumpkin pie at Camp Edwards comes from a Teamster who is training there. He is a member of a Pennsylvania local.

"I am not crying about the work or the hours, but I am complaining about having to eat Morgan products," he wrote. "I am enclosing a label which came out of our mess hall." It is from a can of "Scott Co." pumpkin, packed by Morgan and named in honor of General Scott.

Maybe because it was named after a general, the army thought it was appropriate for Camp Edwards. But General Scott would not have gotten very far in his profession if he had been filled with the stuff that comes out of Morgan cans.

The Camp Edwards Teamster values his health too highly to eat Morgan products regularly. And he values his union principles too highly to patronize the products of a firm which once boasted that it would prefer to operate at the point of a gun than with union labor.

An additional irony is that the Morgan drivers are scab drivers, along with all the inside help, including the printers who turn out the pictures of General Scott on the pumpkin labels.

So, the food for union Teamsters in uniform is being carried to the camps by scab civilian drivers. There isn't so much difference in the pay, however. Under the Morgan policies, a truck driver is lucky to get as much pay as a soldier and he probably works just as long hours.

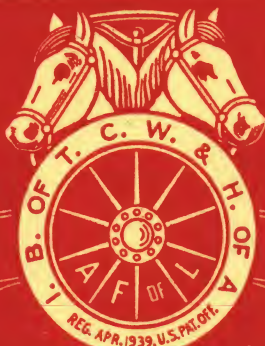
But it still looks funny to find the army relying on union men to fight and then feeding them the products of a firm which has consistently violated the federal labor laws.

Also, from the accident record made by Morgan drivers, it is not safe to have them around army camps. They may kill more soldiers than the Germans. According to the insurance statistics, Morgan drivers made a record of 230 accidents in 11 months.

If Hitler had drivers like them in Stalingrad, every house would have been knocked down the first night.

UNION SERVICE

INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD
of TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS



WAREHOUSEMEN
AND HELPERS
OF
AMERICA

Affiliated with

A.F. of L.

Daniel J. Tobin, General President

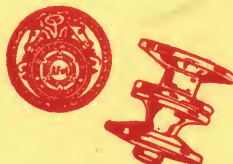


John M. Gillespie, Gen'l Secy-Treasurer

THIS IS THE PROPERTY OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

This is the standard union service sign officially approved for all branches of the Teamsters' Union. Order them from the general secretary-treasurer. They cost 25 cents each.

WEAR THE EMBLEM OF OUR ORGANIZATION



The Above Cuts Represent the
Button, Watch Fob and Cuff Buttons
Sold by the General Office

THE PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Gold Plated Buttons . . .	\$.25 apiece
14-K Solid Gold Buttons . . .	2.50 apiece
Cuff Buttons	1.00 a pair
Watch Charms	2.00 apiece

All Members should have a copy of the International
Constitution and Laws Copies, 5 cents each
Order through your Local

All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

JOHN M. GILLESPIE, Secretary

222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA